

After the skirmishes at Concord and Lexington in April, 1775, the next notable event of a military nature in the War for Independence was the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, at the junction of Lakes Champlain and George, on May 10. To be sure, this strategic fort was manned by only a skeleton garrison of 42 men, but the lakes it guarded were the logical route for moving armies from Canada to the central Colonies—a fact obvious to General John Burgoyne but for some reason unimportant to the American high command. The naval "battle" off Valcour Island in October, 1776, only postponed Burgoyne's march south for a few months. Ticonderoga's guns, meanwhile, had been moved across the snow to Boston by oxcart, under the leadership of the Chief of Artillery, Henry Knox. These 59 guns probably were a deciding factor in the successful siege of Boston, but their removal left Ticonderoga virtually unguarded and made it an easy prey for Burgoyne in July, 1777.



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# The President General's Message



**A**S YOU read this message the Seventieth Continental Congress will be over. I hope that all who were here with us in Washington have gone home filled with enthusiasm for another year of devoted work to our Society—and those who could not be with us this year I do wish could begin to plan to be with us next year. Attendance at a Continental Congress gives a member an understanding of the power and prestige of our Society; listening to the reports of our National Officers and National Chairmen brings home the realization of the great scope of our accomplishments for our Country. Too, there is enjoyment in companionship with our members.

Last year, for the first time, the National Chairman of the Program Committee sent her letter of suggestions for chapter programs the week after the Congress closed. This year the same procedure will be observed, and every chapter regent will have the Program Committee letter in time to plan chapter programs for the coming year.

The theme for this year is the old adage. *For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing*, made immortal by Edmund Burke, that great English barrister and friend of the American Colonists in their struggle for liberty. As one considers the state of our beloved Country and the world situation, we see the wisdom of this theme.

Now is the time to check the questions on the

Honor Roll and make your plans for fulfilling each requirement. Please note that Question 12 has been changed, with the hope that more citizens will be aware of our great program of work. It is not too early to prepare for celebrating Constitution Week.

The Press Relations and Radio and Television Committees have been combined into a new committee—called Public Relations. To assist potential members with application papers, a Lineage Research Committee has been authorized. To carry out the programs proposed by our National Officers and National Chairmen we need the cooperation and effort of each and every member.

May is an important month in American history, especially in events concerned with the Revolutionary War. For example, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in May, 1775. Peyton Randolph of Virginia and Charles Thomson of Pennsylvania, who had been elected, respectively, President and Secretary of the First Continental Congress, continued in those offices at first. The Second Continental Congress was, however, distinguished by the facts that it met in what is now called Independence Hall and that it numbered among its new members Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, James Wilson, and (later) Thomas Jefferson. Addition of this distinguished quartet of patriots undoubtedly paved the way for drafting and adoption of the Declaration of Independence a year later.

Peyton Randolph resigned as President, and John Hancock was elected to succeed him. The Second Continental Congress went to work promptly, though it had delegates from only 12 of the 13 Colonies (Georgia was not represented officially until September, 1775). By May 15 it had passed a resolution to put the Colonies in a state of defense and on May 29 it greeted the residents of Canada as "fellow-sufferers" and urged them to join in resisting oppression by England.

May I repeat in substance what I wrote to you in May 1959: With tireless energy, sincerity of purpose, and dedication to duty on the part of each and every one of us, and with God's guidance, may the last year of this administration be a year of great accomplishment and prestige for our National Society.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,  
President General, N.S.D.A.R.



# PATRICK HENRY—the Man

By Sally Smith (Mrs. Arthur) Rowbotham,  
Honorary Vice President General; Honorary State Regent of Virginia;  
Member, Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond, Va.

**S**TUDLEY, a frame structure backed by cool springhouses on a slope, approached by a long avenue bordered by a double row of locust trees, was situated in Hanover County, Va., 16 miles from Richmond. The plantation was on Tottipottimey, made famous by Capt. John Smith and by Samuel Butler in *Hudibras*. This was the home of Col. John Syme, member of the House of Burgesses from Hanover, and his wife, Sarah Winston Syme, daughter of Isaac Winston Syme and his wife Mary Dabney.

After the death of Colonel Syme, the mistress of *Studley* had chosen for herself "the path out of widowhood" when she met John Henry, a Scot, a scholar, a man of character, and a friend of the late master of *Studley* and married him. John Henry was the son of Alexander Henry and his wife Jean Robertson, whose lineage is traced to Alfred the Great. To John and Sarah Henry were born John, William, and Patrick Henry (who was born May 27, 1736). After the family moved to *Mount Brilliant*, Jane, Sarah, Susan, Mary Ann, and Elizabeth Henry were born. Col. John Syme and Sarah had one son, John Syme.

There were no free schools in Hanover, and the pay schools were poor. Anybody could teach who merely put up a sign and had a few log benches and the proverbial hickory stick. Patrick Henry attended a common English school and never any other, public or private, but remained with his father as tutor. John Henry was "A classical scholar, more familiar with his Horace, than his Bible, and a zealous member of the established Church," said the Rev. Samuel Davies. Patrick Henry learned Latin and Greek, could read Virgil and Livy at the age of 15, had a good foundation in mathematics, and was well versed in ancient and modern history. He was thoughtful, benevolent, humane, and careless as to outside garb, but unusually scrupulous

in having clean linen and stockings. The sports of the field appealed to him passionately, and he did not like the confinement and toil required by formal education. He loved the outdoors—to roam the woods, to learn the language of the birds, and to study nature. His eyes were sharp, his memory keen, his whole mind receptive and attentive. He had a captivating gesture, a smile that played about his mouth, and a spirited use of his eyes, known as the "Patrick flash." It may be said that he was by no means a "model boy for the youth of the land." He was a normal boy, but his boyhood falls short of something exemplary and inspiring compared with that of such men as Edmund Pendleton, who ploughed the fields all day and busied himself with books all night, or with Abe Lincoln, down on the hearthstone by a flickering fire with his nose in a book.

## Early Business Career

With so many daughters under the roof at *Mount Brilliant*, it was natural that Colonel Henry and his wife should push their unpracticed sons into the workaday world at an early age. In 1751 Patrick Henry became a clerk in a country store, where he weighed sugar, drew molasses, and measured calico. The next year his father bought a stock of goods and set him up in the country-store business with his brother William. Patrick Henry, it seems, understood that a country store is a school for the study of human nature, and he became an apt pupil. In his own small store he laid the basis for the knowledge of men that never failed him when it became his turn to play upon their emotions. He was wide awake to human comedy. However superior he was to his customers, some were shrewder than he, and the firm of Henry & Henry went out of business in a year.

Now 18 years of age, he fell in love with Sarah Shelton, daughter of

John Shelton who lived on a farm in that part of Hanover known as the Fork. She was an estimable woman of excellent parentage and brought him a dowry of six Negroes and a tract of poor land of 300 acres, called *Pine Slash*.

It is now the fall of 1754, times are hard because of the French and Indian War, and Patrick is not yet 19 and beginning a hard struggle. Although gifts came to him from *Mount Brilliant*, the crops were poor, and there was no market for them. Farming was difficult, for his dower of slaves was not old enough to work but quite old enough to eat. He was, in fact, no better off than Abraham Lincoln when he slung his ax and split rails.

Despite the lack of real success at *Pine Slash*, there were his young wife and six children and the pleasing sense of proprietorship if not of actual prosperity. Fate, however, did not intend that Patrick Henry should hide his talent on *Pine Slash* farm and, in the form of fire, visited him, burning his dwelling and the greater part of his furniture. With his home in ashes, he had to sell some of his Negroes and with the money started another store. It was not long before he had to give up storekeeping and at the age of 24 found himself facing an uncompromising world—in debt, but not bankrupt.

It was evident that he must set foot in a new path, so he decided upon the study of law. After 6 weeks of the study of *Cooke Upon Littleton* he appeared before the Board of Examiners at Williamsburg for permission to practice law. The Board, composed of John Randolph, George Wythe, and Robert Nicholas, soon found in his style, boldness, originality of combinations, and knowledge of the laws of nature and nations and the policy of the Federal Government a very great surprise. Randolph said to him,

"If your industry be only half to your genius I augur that you will do



well and become an honor and an ornament to your profession."

It is now 1760, and Patrick Henry is admitted to the bar at the age of 24. He was still insecure, but his struggle for bread had ceased.

### Power of Church of England Clergymen

Just at this time the Rev. William Robinson, a New Light revivalist, reached Hanover County one day at nightfall, far from his preaching appointment, and decided to spend the night at the inn whose keeper, as it happened, swore abominably. Being rebuked by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, the tavernkeeper questioned his authority to do so. When told he was a minister of the gospel the tavernkeeper replied,

"You belie your looks, and I shall not be convinced until I hear you preach upon a topic of my own choosing."

Later Mr. Robinson proceeded to preach upon the text, "For I am fearfully and wonderfully made." The tradition of that sermon, preached out in the open before thousands, lingers in that neighborhood today; it was the beginning that made Hanover County famous as the cradle of Presbyterianism.

For more than a century the Established Church of England had been supreme; it was tenaciously English and based upon landed property. As for the clergy, their hold on the Colony seemed as strong as upon England. They were men of dignity and character, planted on glebes in comfortable houses with decent salaries and some prerequisite of rank. Whether willing or not, the taxpayer paid the clergy 16,000 pounds of tobacco a year. Perhaps the light-hearted life led by the "Tuckahoe gentlemen" caused some of them to lose themselves in worldliness. Some were seen at the races, the cockpit, at cards, and in drunkenness. These clerical instances of worldliness are interwoven with Patrick Henry because they serve to put us in touch with the times. The people said they had no complaint against the Anglican Church or its beautiful service, but that the parsons had ceased to perform their ministerial function.

As a result, they sent for the fervid Mr. Robinson, who had begun by converting the godless tavernkeeper. He refused to accept money for his

services, so the people filled his saddlebags with money anyway. This he used in educating the Rev. Samuel Davies, a man of presence, an orator, later called "the Apostle of Virginia." He possessed all the graces of gesture and an almost Miltonian command of language, and stood before Patrick Henry as a model of oratory. It was he who was supposed to have first kindled the fire and set the mode of Henry's oratory.

During the year 1696 the salary of every clergyman was raised from 13,333 pounds of tobacco to 16,000 pounds. Due to the French and Indian War, times were hard and the people loaded with debt. Yet in the face of these facts the clergy asked for an increase in salary. Instead of raising the salaries the Burgesses passed an option law for the relief of the people called "the Two-Penny Act." The clergy fought the act, and critics insisted that as "The laborer is worthy of his hire, so was the parson worthy of his pay." Others said, "With the price of tobacco down, the parson is supposed to suffer his loss, and when the price of tobacco is up he is allowed his gain."

Some of the Virginia parsons, reassured by the King's allowance of "the Two-Penny Act," went confidently into court in April 1762. Chief of these was the Rev. James Maury. The counsel for the defense, John Lewis, claimed that the collectors had strictly complied with the act of 1758 but that the King had disallowed the act. After argument, in 1763 the act was declared null and void. The defendants employed Patrick Henry to plead before the jury on their behalf. It was their forlorn hope. In the courtroom were assembled the leading people of the parishes far and near. The decision upon the demurrer had produced violent ferment among the people and equal exultation on the part of the clergy. Before the court crier had intoned "oyez, oyez," 20 grave and learned ministers sat upon the bench with no thought of disaster under their wigs.

The hearings began with an accomplished and graceful speaker, Judge Lyons, representing the Rev. James Maury. In conclusion he eulogized the ministers of the Anglican Church throughout Virginia. Then Patrick Henry, in unhappy contrast to his antagonist, as he stood abashed before the clerical dignitaries and

crowd of people who looked upon him, tolerating his youth, his awkwardness, and his faltering tongue, began. In a few minutes he mastered his tongue, and there was that in his voice that challenged his listeners, whether friendly or hostile. His was a voice that made the people in the courtroom follow his argument and move on despite the critical glances of the "Tuckahoe gentlemen."

As yet the 20 parsons were not at all distressed. To them this country bumpkin was beyond his depth—this youth who had lately swung a plough and wormed tobacco, discoursing on the duties of the King! Then, a great change came over Patrick Henry, and his mind seemed to gain a glow from his own actions. Now, says William Wirt,

"At this stage was first witnessed that mysterious and almost supernatural transformation of appearance which the fire of his own eloquence never failed to work in him."

All the justices bent forward, and everyone recognized that here was an orator.

Judge Lyon arose and spoke fervently,

"The gentleman has spoken treason."

"Treason, treason," came in murmur from behind the bar, but the justices refused to stay the orator.

"Was a clergyman to set an example of selfishness, to want more than his brother, to become a grasping, a worldling? Do they feed the poor, clothe the naked?" queried Henry. "No, gentlemen, were their power equal to their will, they would snatch from the hearth of their honest parishioner his last hoe cake, and from the widow and orphan children her last milch cow, the last bed, nay, the last blanket from the lying-in woman."

This was more than the clergy could stand, so they filed from their benches out into the courtyard. Patrick Henry heeded neither the rebuke of the clergy nor the cry of "Treason." Judge Lyon arose and sought to lessen the effect of the powerful plea. Hardly was the jury out before it was in again with the verdict of, "one penny damage." The victory was complete. The aristocracy was startled by such a phenomenon from the plebeian ranks and could not but look upon Patrick Henry with envy and terror. The parsons' case gave im-

petus to popular government, and the orator of the Revolution was lifted out of an obscurity in which he might have otherwise remained.

### First Contacts With Williamsburg

At the age of 28, Patrick Henry had become a natural orator, but his laurels were local, not yet even Virginian. He still wore his old coat and had to make his way among the men who dominated Williamsburg. These chief men of the Colony stood on ground apart—the superior ground of aristocracy, cousinship, wealth, knowledge, power, and long familiarity with the methods of London officialdom. They were rural, it is true, but they were elegantly rural, whereas Henry was so rustic as to see no crime in a worn sleeve or misfit wig.

In the fall of 1764 he journeyed to Williamsburg, the scene of no little vice regal and provincial magnificence, to represent Capt. Nathaniel Dandridge, who was contesting the seat of James Littlepage in the House of Burgesses. Here the proud airs of aristocracy, added to the truly august body, were enough to have deterred any man possessing less firmness and independence of spirit than Patrick Henry. He was dressed in very coarse apparel, scarcely anything was known about him, and he was hardly treated with decent respect, except by the chairman. However, the general contempt soon changed to general admiration, for he had distinguished himself by a brilliant display on the rights and privileges of man superior to anything ever heard within those walls. Such a burst of eloquence from a man so plain and ordinary in appearance struck the committee with amazement. Thus was his introduction to the Virginia Capitol. In a few months he returned as a member of the House of Burgesses from Hanover.

We are told that the House of Burgesses numbered 116 members, among whom there were such conservatives as Peyton Randolph, George Wythe, and Richard Henry Lee. These were so accustomed to acquiesce in matters pertaining to royalty that it did not occur to them to do more than curb their tongues and talk in whispers when criticising His Majesty. It was Patrick Henry who spoke the word and raised the cry against the Stamp Act. He introduced a series of resolutions freighted with patriotic meaning so strong that they were

practically a defiance. In a voice and manner that startled even those who were aware of his virile nature and masterful eloquence he said,

"Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—he paused; "Treason" came in shouts. Then in no haste, but with impressive dignity, he spoke his final words—"may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

He proclaimed the divine message of freedom to his countrymen and was the prophet of independence before the Declaration. It was said of him,

That he was not only able to humble the pride of a great country, but to make the Prince tremble on his throne, and to shake the brightest jewel from the British Crown.

His oratory was likened to that of the Greeks, and Byron sings of him as the "Forest-born Demosthenes."

### Purchase of Scotchtown

In 1767 we find that Patrick Henry has left his home, *Roundabout*, in Louisa County, from which place he had a law practice extending over Louisa, Goochland, and Hanover Counties, and could be seen traveling in his old stick-gig with the little hair trunk full of his papers, strapped on the back of his chair, going from courthouse to courthouse. Later he bought *Scotchtown* plantation of 1000 acres, with its mills, storehouses, and cabins, charmingly situated in a region rich in hills, beautiful foliage, and pleasant fields. This was not an unfamiliar neighborhood to him, as it was only a morning's ride from his boyhood home, *Mount Brilliant*, and he had traveled the road that skirted the plantation going to and from the Old Fork Church with his mother many times. Little did those who rolled along the highway in splendor suspect that this young rustic, covered with dust and sweating in the sun, was destined to become the owner of the lordly mansion.

*Scotchtown* was built in 1719 by Col. Charles Chiswell, a Scot of Williamsburg, for his summer home, and the house had several features that made it different from the homes of that day. Among these were the four outside chimneys, two at each end, 18 feet apart, that served four rooms, with fireplaces diagonally. Just north of the house was the "dry well," a spacious storage place for vegetables,

walled up so tightly with brick, made from the place, that it has never been known to hold water. Even as it stands today, empty and uncovered, its earthen floor is dry due to the perfect drainage. A venerable white ash tree keeps lonely vigil over this well.

Patrick Henry lived at *Scotchtown* from 1771 to 1778, during the height of his career as a lawyer and statesman. It was from this home that he went to old St. John's Church in Richmond when the spiritual guidance that blessed his tongue with those immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death," became a challenge to the world. It was from this home that he went to Williamsburg as the first Governor of the Colony. Here also lived Dolly Payne Madison, Wilson Miles Cary, and Sarah Cary, who gave up her jewels to the patriots' cause.

The friends of Patrick Henry brought him forward as a candidate for Governor in 1776, and he began a long term of State service as Virginia's Governor, serving for five successive terms and refusing the sixth. He looked upon the body of the people as the basis of society; and his birth, education, fortune, and manners made him one of them. He regarded the government as instituted solely for the good of the people and not for those who had contrived to make a job of it. He was especially interested in the establishment of Hampden-Sydney College and is credited with the stipulation in its charter that none should be teachers there "save those with a sincere affection for the liberty and independence of the United States."

In 1775 Sarah Shelton died, and on October 9, 1777, Patrick Henry married Dorothea, the daughter of Col. Nathaniel West Dandridge. Patrick Henry was the father of 17 children, 6 by his first wife and 11 by his second.

### Military Service

A great deal of alarm was caused at this time by Patrick Henry's famous reprisal for the seizure of the Colony gunpowder by the Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore. Dunmore, having fraudulently taken and moved much of the gunpowder from the magazine at Williamsburg, had no intention of returning it, notwithstanding his assurance, and had placed it on board a British ship, the *Magda-*



lene, "So far removed that it could not be come at." Henry, putting no trust in this promise, called the Hanover Independents to arms on May 2, obtained the approval of the committee, and proceeded to march on Williamsburg. With Carter Braxton as intermediary he negotiated a cash payment of £339 for the powder by taking as much of the King's quit-rent as would replace the powder that had been moved. For this he gave a receipt and turned the money over to the delegates of the Continental Congress for the purchase of powder replacement.

In 1775, following his leadership of the Gunpowder Expedition, he was made Colonel and Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. As a military leader he lacked certain hard qualities necessary in training large bodies of men. He was also weak in many practical matters connected with the science of war. Edmund Pendleton was made chairman of a Committee of Safety for more effective promulgation of the rules and regulations of the Convention. At the same time it was specified that Patrick Henry was to be Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised for the protection of the Colonies. When trouble arose between Pendleton and him because he had been accused of military incompetence, he resigned, preferring to accept an affront from Congress rather than from Pendleton's committee. "Frozen out," he said. When news reached his troops, they waited on him at his lodging and addressed him in terms of affection, admiration, and sorrow. "I am unhappy to leave you, but I leave my heart with you," he said.

#### Opposition to the Constitution

Patrick Henry was the chief critic of the Constitution, because it had no Bill of Rights, which he declared indispensable. He opposed its adoption because he believed it gave too much power to the Federal Government and would destroy the rights of the States. In so doing he served a beneficial purpose, for it was through his opposition to the Constitution that he put it to the test and is said to have forced adoption of the Bill of Rights. As a constructive statesman, to him, as William Wirt says, "we are indebted for the article in the Bill of Rights for religious liberty and for the first amendment to the Constitution embodying the same principle."

The adoption of this principle as the chief cornerstone of the United States Government, with the inestimable blessings that flow from it, is the most important act of his life. This within itself was enough to have enrolled his name among the greatest benefactors of the race.

"Liberty," said he, "is the greatest of all earthly blessings. Give me that precious jewel and you may have everything else."

Upon the adoption of the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution, every essential objection that he had formerly made against that instrument was satisfied, so there was no reason the Government should not receive his cordial support. He was appointed United States Senator and was offered the position as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, both of which he declined to accept. These overtures were zealously watched by Thomas Jefferson, who wrote James Madison saying, "Most assiduous court is being paid Patrick Henry by the Federalists. He has been offered everything they knew he would not accept."

#### Homes of Henry's Later Years

After suffering an illness in Hanover and selling *Scotchtown*, he dwelt for 8 years in the region of the Dan. Probably sentimental reasons influenced his moving into Henry County. The leatherwood country was wild and beautiful, and the pinnacle of the Dan challenged the admiration of the beholder. The way the river leaped down the mountain was a marvelous sight. Being disappointed in the restoration of his health, and because of compelling necessity, he was once more on the wing, and we find him in his patriarchal caravan journeying from the waters of the Dan to the Appomattox. From the fall of 1784 to 1786 he lived at a seat called *Salisbury*, 13 miles from Richmond near Midlothian in Chesterfield County. Feeling himself weakening with age and knowing that, if the world should catch him poor, it would let him remain so, he devoted himself to making money; however, when it is said that he grew rich, it is to be remembered that he became only moderately wealthy.

Now 50 years old and thinking of his two sons by his first marriage, he decided they should be sent to Hampden-Sydney College. He therefore gave up the idea of returning to Han-

over and settled 80 miles from Richmond in Prince Edward County near the college. He bought 17 acres from Colonel Holcomb and paid him in slaves and other money. He had never been in easy circumstances, and in conversing with a friend and confiding his anxiety about his debts, the friend said, "Go back to the bar; your tongue will pay your debts."

Once more we find Patrick Henry pulling up stakes, selling his land, and going to the wilder banks of the Staunton River. Not far from the meeting of the Otter and Staunton Rivers was *Long Island*, the earliest of his valley homes. *Red Hill*, his real home was 18 miles downstream. Here, at *Red Hill* Campbell and Charlotte Counties meet, and 38 miles to the north is Lynchburg. For some time he kept up two residences, going from one to the other, but soon found *Red Hill* the garden spot of the world. His name became more intimately associated with this home than with any other. His house faced south as it stood on the crest of a hill commanding the longest and best view down the valley with the Blue Ridge and its lofty Peaks of Otter appearing on the horizon 60 miles away.

#### Patrick Henry's Character

There is much contemporaneous evidence to show that Patrick Henry was a deeply religious man. He was a steady reader of the English Bible, the diction of which is unmistakably stamped upon his style. Years before his retirement from the law, it was his custom to spend one hour a day at sunset in private devotions. In his last will and testament he inserted a touching affirmation of his own deep faith when he said, "This is all the inheritance I can give my dear family; the religion of Christ can give them one that will make them rich indeed." No one who knew him could say that he was disposed to trample under foot the interest of religion or that he had any ill will toward the church, the clergy, or religion. Outside of civil establishments of the church in the Colony he shared the feelings not uncommon among devout churchmen.

With respect to his personal character, he had a certain sweetness of spirit that never deserted him through all the stern conflicts of his career. He was a good fighter, never a good hater. He showed how possible it was to be a redoubtable antagonist with-



out malice. He was abstemious in his diet and used no alcoholic stimulant. He therefore ordered from his merchants in Scotland a consignment of barley, and a Scottish brewer and his wife to cultivate the grain. To render the beverage popular and fashionable he always placed it on his table while he was Governor and continued to drink nothing stronger. He was alarmed at the increase in drunkenness after the Revolution and did all in his power to arrest the evil.

Of slavery he wrote in 1773:

Is it not amazing that at a time when rights of humanity are defined and understood with precision in a country above all others, fond of liberty, in such an age, we find men professing a religion the most humane, mild, gentle, adopting a principle as repugnant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible and destructive to liberty? I can not justify it. I believe the time will come when we have the opportunity to abolish it.

### Eloquence as a Lawyer

As a criminal lawyer his eloquence had its fairest scope. It was said that he was excellent at getting his clients out of slippery situations and that he liked to do surprising things of a harmless nature at the expense of his friends on the bench. There are many anecdotes based on actual happenings. Notably among these is how he untwisted a love tangle.

A young fellow wanted to get married without being overtaken by the law; and so did the girl, whose parents objected because she was not of age. They had arranged that, if the boy ran away with her, he would land in jail. The young man took his trouble to Patrick Henry, who asked him how much he loved her and what he would be willing to do for her. After being assured of his sincerity he proceeded to give him the following advice:

Go see your lady love, request her to take a horse out of her father's stable, mount, make off, and meet you at an appointed place. Then you are to get on behind her and ride to the nearest preacher and get married. You will be arrested, but never mind that, I will see you through.

The Commonwealth's attorney stated that it was so plain a case, that he would simply state the law and the facts in the case and be done with it. Henry got up and admitted that the law was just as the prosecutor had stated.

"But," said he, "I would be better satisfied if the young woman would take the stand and give her accounting of the elopement."

Up went the pretty bride and said, "I got a horse from my father's stable and rode to where my lover was. I took him up behind me and ran away with him."

"Did he run away with you?" asked Henry.

"No, Sir, I ran away with him," was the reply.

"Oh," said Henry, "I see."

### Flight From Monticello

In 1781, when the Virginia Legislature was assembled at Monticello, Lord Cornwallis had invaded Virginia and Colonel Tarleton, at the head of his regiment, was determined to make a sudden descent and capture the Legislature, whose leading members were Henry, Tyler, Benjamin Harrison, and Colonel Christian. While Tarleton's men were stopping at Cuckoo Tavern in Louisa, Jack Jouett, a young patriot, overheard their plan and made a ride comparable to that of Paul Revere to warn the Legislature of the approaching attack. Jouett is often called "the Paul Revere of Virginia".

These men, tired and hungry from their flight, stopped their horses at the door of a small hut in the gorge of the hills and asked for refreshment. A woman, the sole occupant of the house, inquired of them who they were and where they were going.

"We are members of the Legislature," said Henry, "and have been compelled to leave on account of the enemy."

"Ride on then, ye cowardly knaves," replied the woman, in a tone of excessive indignation. "Here have my husband and son just gone to Charlottesville to fight for ye, and ye running away with all your might; clear out, ye shall have nothing here."

"But," rejoined Mr. Henry, in conciliatory tones, "we were obliged to fly. It would not do for the Legislature to be broken up by the enemy. Here is Mr. Speaker Harrison; you don't think he would have fled had it not been necessary?"

"I had always thought a lot of Mr. Harrison 'til now," the old woman answered, "but he had no business to run away from the enemy," and she was about to shut the door in their faces.

"Wait a moment, my good woman," interposed Henry, "you would hardly believe that Mr. Tyler, Mr. Christian, or Mr. Harrison would take flight were there not good cause for

them to do so?"

"No, indeed I wouldn't," she replied.

"But Mr. Tyler and Colonel Christian are here," said he.

"Well I never would have thought it." She stood a moment as though she doubted, but finally added, "No matter, we love these gentlemen and I didn't think they would ever run away from the British, but since they have, they shall have nothing to eat here. Ye may ride along."

As a last resort, Tyler stepped forward and said, "What would you say, my good woman, if I told you that Patrick Henry fled with the rest of us?"

"I would tell you that there was not a word of truth in it," she answered eagerly. "Patrick Henry would never do such a cowardly thing."

"But this is Mr. Henry," rejoined Tyler, pointing to him.

The old woman looked astonished and after a moment's consideration and a convulsive twitch at her apron string by way of recovering her scattered thoughts, said,

"Well, then if that is Patrick Henry it must be all right, and ye shall have the best that is in my house."

Perhaps no higher compliment was ever paid to his patriotism than this simple tribute from this poor old woman. It was a noble expression of the feeling, almost amounting to veneration, with which he was regarded by the people.

### Last Days

Seven days after the passing of the Virginia Resolutions, Patrick Henry's counsel was sought again in averting war with France and the triumph of violent and dangerous counsel at home. Washington persuaded him to come forth from the solitude in which he had buried himself for so long and offer himself to represent his neighbors in the next House of Delegates.

His last public appearance was made March 4, 1799, on the Charlotte Courthouse Green. When it was announced that "Colonel Henry would address the people from the stand for the last time, at the risk of his life," people burst through doors; some leaped through windows and came running that they might not miss a word from his lips. Hampden-Sydney College closed its classes, and the students hurried to the scene.

(Continued on Page 440)

# Winds of History Blow About Scotchtown

By Roberta D. Cornelius  
Regent, Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Va.

IN HANOVER COUNTY, Va., the winds blow history-laden through the trees—to adapt a phrase from John Keats. They gather their historic substance from such centers of interest as *Rural Plains*, home of the royally descended Sheltons through nine generations of male heirs<sup>1</sup> and scene of Patrick Henry's marriage to Sarah Shelton in 1754; Fork Episcopal Church, where Patrick Henry must often have worshipped when he was residing in its vicinity; the old Hanover Court House, dating from 1735; *Clay Spring*, designated by a monument of millstones as the birthplace of Henry Clay, "Mill Boy of the Slashes," who, inspired by Patrick Henry's eloquence, himself became a master of cogent oratory; Patrick Henry's birthplace, *Studley*, no longer standing but marked with a highway marker and with a commemorative boulder placed by the Commonwealth Chapter of the Daughters of

the American Revolution in 1922 or 1923; and, above all, *Scotchtown*, which, for seven of his most dramatic years, was the home of Patrick Henry, "Torch of the Revolution."

*Scotchtown*, in upper Hanover County some 8 or 10 miles northwest of Ashland, is an early 18th century manor house, built by Col. Charles Chiswell on an extensive grant of land that he had received from King George I in 1717. The house was erected between that year and 1732, when William Byrd of *Westover* reports in his *Journal* very hospitable entertainment there.<sup>2</sup> Col. John Chiswell, member of the House of Burgesses from 1742 through 1755, inherited the property from his father and later deeded it to his son-in-law, John Robinson, Speaker of the House of Burgesses for a long period, as well as President and Treasurer of the Council.

John Payne, father of Dolly, the future Mrs. James Madison, may

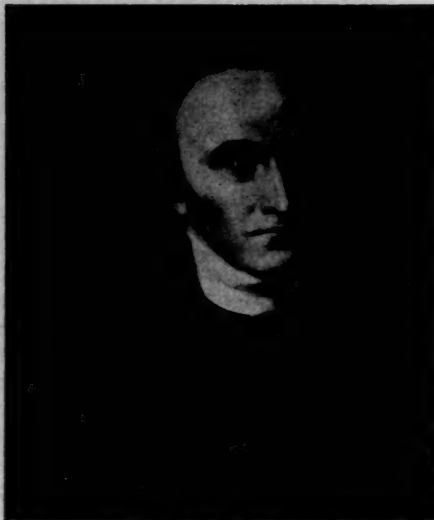
have been the immediate successor of Robinson, from whose estate the property was sold in 1770.<sup>3</sup> Then came Patrick Henry, whose tenure was from 1771 to 1778, when he sold the place to Col. Wilson Miles Cary, a man of distinguished ancestry, a magistrate, a soldier of the Revolution, and a Burgess.<sup>4</sup> From him it passed to Benjamin Forsythe, then to John Mosby Sheppard, and then to Sheppard's son-in-law, John J. Taylor. It remained in the Taylor family until recent years. In 1958 the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities acquired the house and 26 acres of the tract of land on which it stands.

This edifice, with its fine modillioned cornice, its eight enormous rooms, four on each side of a wide central hall, its full-story brickwalled basement, containing two rooms and space enough for six more, and its large attic stretching over the full length and breadth of the house, is



Photo by Flournoy, Virginia Chamber of Commerce

"Scotchtown," Hanover County Home of Patrick Henry 1771-1778



Patrick Henry

From the Sully Portrait owned by the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.



Rural Plains

Built in 1670; scene of Sarah Shelton's marriage to Patrick Henry, 1754; now the home of Mr. W. R. Shelton, Jr., and his sister, Miss Mary Winn Shelton, in direct line of descent from the builder, John Shelton.

now in process of restoration. Imposing in its proportions, it has a facade of about 90 feet and a depth of 36 feet. A front parlor, with its pine paneling and wainscoting, most of which is original, and its original floorboards, is being restored by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution as their State project for 1959-62. The interior restoration of this room and of the entire main floor is now virtually complete, but furnishings have yet to be obtained. The exterior of the building, that is, the walls and foundations, are original, the brick of the basement construction being laid in the interesting Flemish bond pattern. The stone steps, with their paneled risers, are of particular interest, though perhaps of later date than the original structure.

A drawing, made by J. D. G. Brown in 1820 and now owned by J. M. Redd of *Glencairn*, Beavertown, Va., shows the house with its original two chimneys, which later in the century were replaced by four. The two chimneys, with their angle fireplaces, four to each chimney, have now been restored in accord with the 18th century state of the house. The "jerkin-head" roof, as Thomas T. Waterman has described it in *Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776* (page 74), has been a feature of the house from the beginning.

The careful work of restoration, being done by the J. B. Ferguson contracting firm of Ashland under the direction of Walter M. Macomber

of the Washington architectural partnership, Macomber and Peter, is rapidly perpetuating *Scotchtown* as a fitting monument to American Colonial and Revolutionary history, and especially to Patrick Henry.

It was from here that the great orator and statesman of the Revolution continued his legal career begun at Hanover Court House; from here that he traveled to Williamsburg for sessions of the Burgesses and later to the Capitol and the Governor's Palace as the first Governor of Virginia as a State; and from here that, on May 2, 1775, he rallied the Hanover youth to march from Newcastle to the Colonial Capital for the purpose of gaining either restoration or recompense from Governor Dunmore for the powder that he had spirited away—a successful expedition that resulted in payment for the ammunition. It was from *Scotchtown* also that Henry set out, at the end of August, 1774, to meet Edmund Pendleton and George Washington at Mount Vernon, whence they rode to the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia, with Martha Washington's parting injunction ringing in their ears: "I hope you will be firm. I know George will."<sup>5</sup>

It was from his Hanover residence, too, that Patrick Henry went to Richmond in March, 1775, for the second Revolutionary Convention of Virginia, where he offered resolutions calling for the establishment of a well-regulated militia and for putting the Colony immediately into a

position of defense, and where, in support of these resolutions, eventually adopted, he made his most famous speech. This was the address delivered in St. John's Church of Richmond on March 23, 1775, ending with the ringing sentences: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, Give me liberty or give me death!"

Of that address the Right Rev. A. M. Randolph said, in speaking at the Sesquicentennial of St. John's Church, June 10, 1891, that it had perhaps "told more upon the world" than any other single speech in history.<sup>6</sup> It is very appropriate that today a silver tablet, installed by the Old Dominion Chapter in 1910, and a large bronze tablet placed on the wall by the Commonwealth of Virginia, mark the pew from which this stirring speech was delivered.

What conferences of State may have been held at *Scotchtown* we do not know, but there is on record at least one that was productive of beneficial conservation and expansion of United States territory. In the summer of 1776, George Rogers Clark, determined to get aid for Kentucky, which was in a defenseless state, sought support from Patrick Henry. Learning in Williamsburg that Governor Henry had gone to his home in Hanover, he followed the Governor there and obtained the necessary authorization for continuing his ef-



forts. This was a decisive step in saving Kentucky from becoming a proprietary Colony of the Transylvania Company<sup>7</sup> and in the direction of keeping for the United States the Northwest Territory of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Of the domestic and social life at *Scotchtown*, we know very little, though pleasing reports have come down from William Byrd in 1732 and from some Revolutionary officers who made two visits to the plantation in 1782, when Col. Wilson Miles Cary was living there. Baron Ludwig von Closen, aide to Generals Washington and Rochambeau, visited *Scotchtown* in February of 1782, with Rochambeau, and again in July of that year, with some brother officers, after the General had gone north. On the first visit the Baron wrote of the house as "charmingly situated," "spacious and handsome, extremely well furnished, and delightfully well ordered", and called it "one of the most pleasing establishments in America." He noted the English garden, saying that it added much to the charm of the estate.

When the Baron made his second and farewell visit in July, he again wrote of the garden as "an attractive sight," saying further, "... and there are little woods in the shade of which we took some country walks."<sup>8</sup> Since

the Misses Cary and "their cousin, a Mlle. Blair from Williamsburg," were there, one may well imagine the pretty and sophisticated flirtations that no doubt took place during the sojourn of the visiting gentlemen.

Edward Ambler, quoted by Bishop William Meade in his valuable book, *Old Virginia Churches and Families*,<sup>9</sup> has written of the Hanover neighborhood as having been the locale in Revolutionary days of "as polished a society as any in Virginia." He mentioned, among the aristocratic Hanover landholders of that day, Gen. Thomas Nelson, Robert Carter Nicholas, the widow of an earlier Edward Ambler, and Col. Wilson Miles Cary, who had bought *Scotchtown* from Patrick Henry in 1778. At that time Governor Henry was no doubt residing in Williamsburg with his second wife, the beautiful and aristocratic Dorothea Dandridge, whom he had married on October 9, 1777. A few years earlier his first wife, lovely Sarah Shelton of *Rural Plains*, was undoubtedly a gracious hostess before illness (of which she died in the spring of 1775) had attacked her.

It is possible that there were two Henry weddings at *Scotchtown*. Miss Nelly Preston, a descendant of Patrick Henry's sister Elizabeth, thinks that the marriage of her ancestress and Col. William Campbell, on April 2, 1776, may have been solemnized

there. Dr. Robert D. Meade, present-day biographer of Patrick Henry, considers it likely that the wedding of Martha (Patsy), eldest daughter of Patrick and Sarah Henry, to her cousin John Fontaine took place at *Scotchtown*<sup>10</sup>—a supposition that seems well justified, since that was Martha's home at the time.

The famous White House hostess, Dolly Payne Madison, is said to have kept vivid memories of *Scotchtown* as her girlhood home.<sup>11</sup> Her connection with the place gives it added charm and interest, though she could hardly have lived there for more than a brief period in her childhood. She might well have been a frequent visitor, however, in her girlhood, and the black marble mantels, which are said to have so impressed her but which the architect in charge of the restoration says could not have belonged to the house in its original state, might have been imported by Colonel Cary. A 19th century neighborhood resident has spoken of remembering that one of the owners of that time had removed such mantels.<sup>12</sup> So let's keep for historic and romantic *Scotchtown* the association with Dolly Madison. As for the mantels, they will not figure in the restoration, since they did not belong to the original building, but there will be handsome marble facings for the fireplaces.

The winds of history blowing about *Scotchtown* have been sometimes severe, sometimes gentle, and sometimes still. Now they have become truly invigorating. The old plantation house that has stood in mute appeal for many a year is now regaining its dignity. A writer in the early years of the present century said:

*Scotchtown* house still stands. No architect who is interested in colonial structures but would delight to restore it; and perhaps we too should find some pleasure in attempting to bring it back to mind just as it was when Patrick Henry lived there.<sup>13</sup>

Many are now finding such pleasure. Under the guidance of such capable directors as Mrs. Leslie Campbell and her Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Mrs. Russell DeVine (regent of the *Scotchtown* Chapter of the D.A.R.), Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham (sponsor of the Virginia room), and the architect (Walter M. Macomber), *Scotchtown* is again be-

(Continued on Page 422)

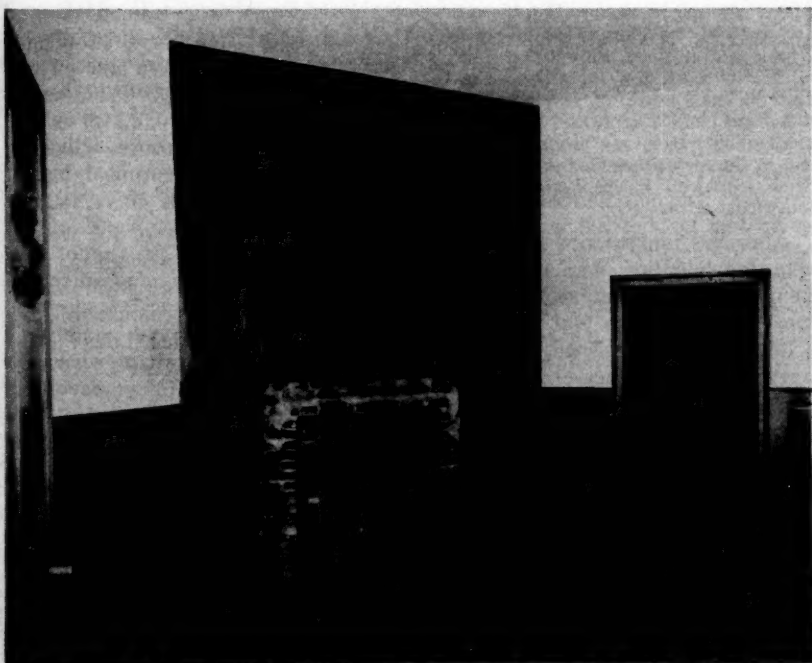


Photo by Flournoy, Virginia Chamber of Commerce

"Scotchtown" Parlor restored by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution

# America's Fight for God-Given Rights

By Mrs. Robert B. Street,  
North Carolina State Chairman of National Defense;  
Member of Rachel Caldwell Chapter, Greensboro, N. C.

SOME of the original settlers of America were adventurers, but the great mass of them, from whatever land they came, were fleeing from political or religious oppression in search of freedom. Even opportunity was a secondary consideration. They wanted liberty. They hoped to find it in the New World. This craving for liberty, this insistence on liberty, persisted through the years of colonialism.

By the second half of the 18th century, the government of England had become more oppressive than these liberty-loving Colonists were willing to bear. They resented being taxed by the Parliament of England without having any voice. They did not want an established church, which some colonies had. They did not want their freedom of speech, of movement, or the press limited in any way. They resented quartering of soldiers in their homes without their consent. They resented being thrown into jails for months or years without knowing why they were put there. These and many other oppressions worked them up to the point of explosion.

In 1774 the first Continental Congress of the Thirteen Colonies met in Philadelphia and drew up a protest to England against these oppressions. Nothing happened. In 1776 they adopted the Declaration of Independence. If they could get no relief peaceably, they would get it by force of arms. They were determined to have their freedoms, whatever the cost.

One of the great historic moments of our Country took place just before the Convention voted to adopt the Declaration of Independence. Some of the delegates were fearful and wavering, among them John Hancock, the presiding officer, who appealed for delay and further negotiations with England. John Adams rose, pointed his finger at Hancock, and said:

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the

beginning we aimed not at independence. But there's a Divinity which shapes our ends. The injustice of England has driven us to arms; and, blinded to her own interest for our good, she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours.

Why, then, should we defer the Declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England?

The war must go on. We must fight it through. And if the war must go on, why put off longer the Declaration of Independence?

Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs; but I see, I see clearly, through this day's business.

You and I, indeed, may rue it. We may not live to the time when this Declaration shall be made good. We may die; die Colonists; die slaves; die, it may be ignominiously and on the scaffold.

Be it so! Be it so!

If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready . . . but while I do live, let me have a country or at least the hope of a country, and that a FREE country.

But whatever may be our fate, be assured . . . that this Declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. . . .

Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come. My judgement approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all I am, and all that I hope, in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it; and I leave off as I began, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment, Independence now, and Independence forever.

After this impassioned appeal, the vote for adoption was unanimous. Benjamin Franklin affixed his signature with a flourish and remarked: "Now, that it is finished and done, we will all hang together or we will all hang separately!" How true that was; all the signers had committed treason against England.

The next year, 1777, saw adoption of the Articles of Confederation, which were ratified in 1781. The young Nation operated first under the Continental Congress and then under the Articles of Confederation until ratification of the Constitution in 1789. This was a very weak government, without power to enforce its

laws. Eleven years after the Declaration of Independence and four years after the end of the Revolutionary War our Government was a failure. We had been able to defeat England and win our independence. The Colonies had transformed themselves into States and established State governments but were not sufficiently united to govern themselves as a Nation. There was great jealousy among the States, and some were talking about withdrawing from the Confederacy. Trade was paralyzed; the Nation was bankrupt; the value of its dollar was down to 2½ cents and in some places nothing; and the country was on the verge of anarchy. The great leaders of the day were in despair, so they called a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.

173 years ago last May, 55 delegates from 12 of the 13 States met in Philadelphia. This was a young man's convention; the average age was 38—1 only 24, 25 in their thirties, 14 in their forties, 7 in their fifties, 4 in their sixties, and—Benjamin Franklin—82. Thirty-two of these delegates were trained in the law—attorneys, members of Congress, governors, judges, and members of State legislatures. There were five merchants, a sprinkling of other occupations and one farmer—George Washington, who was unanimously elected President of the Convention.

Never in the history of the world has there been an assemblage of talent in the science of government equal to this. After 4 months of arduous labor, they produced the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gladstone, one of England's greatest statesmen, said:

The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.

Harry F. Atwood, eminent American authority on the Constitution, said:

The greatest heritage that has fallen to any single people in history is our Federal Constitution. Its making was the greatest human achievement since Creation, and it



marked the greatest event in the history of the world, save only the birth of Christ.

From the beginning, the delegates insisted on secret sessions because they did not want fragmentary information on their work divulged to the people. Consequently, most of their records were destroyed. William Jackson, the Secretary, kept only a formal record. Maj. William Pierce of Georgia made brief notes and a very interesting commentary on each of the delegates. James Madison took his seat near the speaker's platform and recorded everything that transpired; his notes are the principal record on the preparation of the Constitution.

The expressed purpose of this Convention was to revise the Articles of Confederation, but it early became evident that what the Nation needed was a new Constitution. There was wide diversity of opinion among the delegates. The small States were jealous of the large ones, and none of them was willing to give up any of their sovereignty. Some feared the Nation would eventually have a monarchical form of government, while others felt sure that too much democracy would run wild. So the Convention had to steer a middle course between these extremes. They early came to an understanding that any delegate could, without embarrassment, change his vote on any issue at any time; apparently this understanding was exercised by all of them, as nearly every provision in the entire Constitution was the result of compromise.

They separated government into three departments—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial—each department being a check or balance against the other so that no department could become all powerful.

For a time it looked as though the presidency would be limited to one 7-year term, but it was finally fixed at 4 years with eligibility for reelection. It does not seem to have been contemplated that a President would serve longer than two terms, and it was limited to that by the 22nd amendment after President Franklin D. Roosevelt had been elected four times. The President must be a natural born citizen at least 35 years of age. In case of death or disability, succession is—the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

The Congress consists of a Senate and the House of Representatives. Each State has two senators, now elected by the people. A Representative must be elected every two years by the people.

Originally there was one representative for each 30,000 population, but in 1929, the membership of the House was limited to 435, still based on population, with the provision that each State must have at least one Representative.

The Judicial Department consists of a Supreme Court of nine men; Courts of Appeal; District Courts; and Special Courts. The big problem of the Convention with reference to the Supreme Court was the method of appointing the Justices. This was settled by providing that the President nominate them and the Senate confirm their appointment.

The Constitution was signed September 17, 1787. Thus was born our Constitution Day. Two years after its adoption the Constitution had been ratified by nine of the States and went into operation, and George Washington was elected our first President. North Carolina refused to ratify until the BILL OF RIGHTS, consisting of the first 10 amendments, was adopted. It was one of the most stubborn States and the 12th State to ratify. Please note that all of the first 9 of the 10 amendments comprising the Bill of Rights have to do with recognizing and guaranteeing certain God-given individual rights, such as freedom of religion; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; the right to bear arms; the right to trial by jury; the inviolability of a man's home; prohibition against excessive bail or fines; the right of not being deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; and others. The 10th amendment reserved to the State or people powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government. Please note further that none of these 10 amendments deal with anything except "rights"—rights for which these people had struggled and which they did not intend to give up. How cheap it would have sounded if they had asked for a minimum wage, medical care, or old age pensions! What a difference between then and now.

Immediately after adoption of the Constitution order began to come out of chaos, light out of darkness. With-

in 5 years the United States had credit around the world, and law and order reigned throughout the country.

The Constitution contained ideas hitherto undreamed of in government. For the first time in the annals of mankind a government of the people was set up by the people for the people. Government was thus recognized as the servant and not the master of the people. Gone was the divine right of kings! Gone was the ancient theory that a particular group was born to rule! This was an ideological revolution that America won. It was another "shot heard round the world." America became the promised land—the land of the free and the home of the brave! From 1790 to 1921 some 40 million Europeans immigrated to our shores. Freedom unleashed the energies of the individuals that made us the richest Nation in the world.

After the Revolution and adoption of the Constitution, Britannia still ruled the waves. England was usually at war somewhere and claimed the right to search neutral vessels wherever found. It also claimed that an Englishman who had become a naturalized American was still an English citizen and subject to service in the British Navy. Under this pretense, from 1803 to 1810, 4000 American seamen were seized and impressed into service on British ships. This was too much. The War of 1812 followed. The country was thrilled by the exploits of such men as John Paul Jones, who in one battle when the British Admiral asked if he had surrendered, replied, "We have not yet begun to fight!"; again by the report of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, "We have met the enemy and they are ours!"; still again by Andrew Jackson, who with a hastily recruited force of frontiersmen completely routed a much larger army of British regulars at New Orleans. The war was short. Search of our vessels and seizure of our seamen stopped. America had won freedom of the seas.

The fight to protect God-given "rights" continued down throughout our history. The great crises of our country have been reduced to spiritual issues by the statesmen of the times. The Civil War began over the right of States to secede from the Union but ended under the dictum



of Abraham Lincoln that the Nation could not continue to exist "half slave, half free." At the turn of the century, the great corporations were riding rough-shod over labor, and the *New York World* said:

The United States was never closer to a social revolution than at the time Theodore Roosevelt became President.

Roosevelt quickly bridled the rich barons and established better relations between them and labor; he also began our national policy of conservation. It is said of Washington that he founded the American Nation and of Lincoln that he preserved it; and it can be said of Theodore Roosevelt that he revitalized it.

Twice at critical times, through his vision, his ardor, his effective anger, his faith in American institutions, and his peculiar understanding of all sections of the American people, he cleansed the body of the Nation of treacherous poisons and set its soul to work on labors higher than the acquisitions of physical comfort. He dreamed nobly for his country and impelled millions of his countrymen to dream nobly.

Woodrow Wilson said that America entered World War I "to make the world safe for democracy." To that end, he strove brilliantly to maintain peace throughout the world through the League of Nations and finally due to overwork and frustration, gave his life to that cause.

World War II was fought to prevent the madman of Germany from conquering Europe and possibly America and destroying freedom in the Western World. We shudder when we think how close Hitler came to victory. On one occasion, conditions were right for him to invade England, but he hesitated, and that opportunity never came again. If he had conquered England at that time, which he could have done, the war would probably have ended with the Germans in control of the continent of Europe. While some of our leaders ridiculed the idea of guided missiles, Hitler's scientists had almost perfected them and had laid the foundation for the atom bomb. If Hitler had had time to perfect the guided missile and the atom bomb, only an act of God could have saved us and our allies.

The grace of God and the might of America were the decisive factors in winning World War II, but we suffered the most humiliating peace in our history. Never, I believe, in the history of the world has the strongest

nation at the peace table been dealt a diplomatic defeat comparable to that given us by the Russians. Unrealistic idealism and unwarranted trust in Russian leaders that had no honor handed that country Eastern Europe and Outer Mongolia, virtually doubling both the population and territory of Russia and making possible the present dangerous world situation. No American can be proud of that fiasco. Even the American policy against colonialism, particularly where people were not ready for self-rule, was responsible, I believe, for much of present turmoil in the former colonial possessions of European powers in Asia and Africa.

In view of our past diplomatic failures and our position of world leadership, I regard it imperative that the United States should train its diplomats as meticulously as it trains its generals and admirals.

We naively thought that conquering Nazi Germany and Japan would bring peace for our time, but we ignored the history of Southern Russia that persistently, throughout the ages, produced some of the fiercest and cruelest conquerors ever to tread the earth—Genghis Khan, who overran a greater territory than the Roman Empire; Tamerlane, who frequently destroyed cities, killed their inhabitants, and built towers of their skulls; Ivan the Terrible; and on down through history to Joseph Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev, who deliberately brought about the starvation of 10 to 12 million Russian farmers and liquidated some 20 million other Russians and whose announced program is to conquer the world. President Hoover says that the "Gargantuan joke of the century" was the destruction of Japan and Germany, traditional buffer states against the historical aggression of Mongol Panslavism, that now operates under the guise of communism.

America's long-range problem is national survival. Khrushchev was not joking when he told us that our grandchildren would live under communism. Soviet Russia hates America, especially as we are the only nation out of some 86 that is a major obstacle. If we were out of the way it could take over the whole earth without all-out nuclear warfare. We think Russia will not attack us for a few years, if at all, but the situation is so delicately balanced that

some incident or miscalculation could start war at any time. But a larger, more powerful, more ruthless Mongolian nation is rising in the Far East. The Chinese Premier recently stated that all-out war is inevitable. Some observers believe that, within 10 years, not Russia but China will be our most deadly enemy.

In the meantime, the cold war rages. The communists are carrying on the biggest, most insidious propaganda that has ever been known. They are stirring up trouble wherever possible, as in Cuba, South America, Africa, and Asia. They are concentrating on the United States by trying to influence our educational institutions, our churches, our Government, our defense forces, and our labor unions.

To deceive the unwary, they have a dastardly habit of giving a completely false meaning to some of the words and phrases we hold dear—DEMOCRACY to them means Totalitarianism instead of Freedom; TRUTH to them means only whatever advances the cause of communism. When Khrushchev produced a man-made famine in which some 10 million Kulaks starved to death, we called it "mass murder," but to Khrushchev it was a moral and righteous act for the advance of communist power and did not even give him a twinge of conscience. He talks loud and long about PEACE, but what does he mean by WORLD PEACE? He means no opposition to communism anywhere in the world. Any act that contributes to communist conquest is a peaceful act. If a communist takes a gun, he takes a peaceful gun, containing a peaceful bullet, and kills you peacefully and puts you in a peaceful grave. When the Chinese communists murdered 50 million people, it was an act of peace; when the Russian tanks rolled into Budapest to butcher and destroy, it was glorious peace—wonderful peace—whatever helps their conquest is peaceful, good, and true.

From the landing of the first settlers on our eastern shores to the advent of the New Deal in 1933, the American we most loved and admired was the liberty-loving, rugged individualist who asked odds from no one, took care of himself, his family, and his indigent kin, and supported his Government in peace and in war. Men and women of this type,

who dared to cross the ocean in flimsy ships to a broad, new land of wilderness and plains, inhabited only by wild animals and savage Indians—these courageous souls and their descendants braved unknown dangers and hardships; established homes and cities; won their independence by force of arms; set up a Constitutional Government of free men; worshipped their God according to the dictates of their consciences; and through private enterprise and the capitalistic system, in barely 300 years, achieved the foremost position among the nations of the earth and the highest standard of living known to man.

The New Deal initiated the most radical change that has yet taken place in our government. The Nation was in the throes of a severe depression—unemployment was widespread; many found it hard to get food; bankruptcies were the order of the day; and conditions were ripe for radical measures. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, always an ardent admirer of England, became imbued with Old World ideologies and particularly the theories advanced by a British economist, Lord Maynard Keynes—tax and spend, spend and tax; take from the haves, and give to the have nots; spend your way back to prosperity. This was the philosophy of the New Deal. During the first hundred days of the 1933 Congress, it became virtually a rubber stamp for the President and passed almost every law he proposed. The result was a great mass of socialistic legislation based on Old World ideologies.

Mommsen, the great German historian, was so horrified after seeing the way we had reverted to European philosophy of government he exclaimed.

With two thousand years of European experience before your eyes, you have repeated every one of Europe's mistakes.

This was the era in which, among other excesses of the Government, the farmers were required to kill every fourth pig and plow up every fourth row of cotton!

The New Deal began as an emergency measure, and most of its activities were supposed to cease with the return of prosperity, but neither the politicians nor the voters would allow it to stop, so it continued until its tentacles have spread into every nook and corner of the land.

Under its philosophy that money

cures all ills, every candidate for high office tries to outdo Santa Claus at the expense of the taxpayers, and those who promise most usually get elected. I think the two recent national political conventions broke all records in this respect! If either party should be able to put into effect all the promises in its platform, I honestly fear it would bankrupt the Nation.

Throughout this period there have been increasing numbers of left wing congressmen, who call themselves liberals and progressives, but who are in fact the Tories of the day. Through their influence additional socialistic legislation has been passed by nearly every Congress. Many of these men are honest patriotic citizens of old American stock. Why they insist on pushing America deeper and deeper into socialism and farther and farther away from the principles of the Founding Fathers astounds me. I cannot understand why men of this type persist in foisting this materialistic philosophy upon the country.

Many of the socialistic New Deal laws were held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Then began the infamous "packing of the Court", the pernicious practice of filling all vacancies with only such men as would hold constitutional laws desired by the President. That practice has continued to this day. This packing of the Court downgraded it from its high position as an independent branch of the Government to a tool of the Executive.

The result is that many of the Court's decisions appear to have been motivated by political rather than judicial reasons. For more than 100 years our people regarded the Supreme Court as the preserver of their liberties under the Constitution, but now our faith in it is weakened. The present Court does not hesitate to reverse any former decision when five of its members think it has become politically or sociologically undesirable. Under the recent decisions it has become more difficult to protect the country from communistic activity; we are experiencing racial hatred and strife such as we have never had before; State sovereignty has been diminished; and individual rights lessened.

Under this philosophy that money cures all ills, financial security has become our goal. When some of us

were young, men and women went to college to learn and equip themselves to accomplish something worthwhile in life. "Service" was the motto of my college class. Now, too many go to college merely to get degrees so that they can get jobs, which they hope to hold until retirement. All are keenly conscious of retirement. The great mass expect to get it, not through their individual efforts, but from the employers or the Government or both. Financial security, with not too much work and without any responsibility, if possible, as well as high pay, shorter work weeks, more holidays—this is what you hear most about.

Gibbon, in analyzing the cause of the fall of the Athenian and Roman Empires, warns us:

In the end, more than they wanted freedom they wanted security. They wanted a comfortable life and they lost it all—security, comfort and freedom. When the Athenians finally wanted not to give to Society, but for Society to give to them, when the freedom they wished most for, was freedom from responsibility, then Athens ceased to be free and was never free again.

A disturbingly large percentage of the American people receive a part or all of their livelihood from Government, and their number constantly increases—welfare, old-age pensions, social security, assistance to small businessmen, et cetera, ad infinitum! It all totals many billion dollars each year. Few of the recipients admit they get enough; the masses clamor for more; many frankly say the Government owes them a living. Up to the New Deal the people supported the Government, now the popular idea is the Government must support the people. It reminds me of Macaulay's comment on America when he predicted,

Your Republic will be pillaged and ravaged in the 20th Century just as the Roman Empire was by the barbarians of the Fifth Century, with this difference, that the devastation of the Roman Empire came from abroad, while your barbarians will be people of your own country, and the products of your own institutions.

In the past ten years or so, the value of our dollar has been reduced to approximately 48 cents. Some of our leaders even try to justify it by claiming that more people are living better than ever before. They forget all those living on invested funds—widows, orphans, and the aged, whose buying power has been reduced one-half. They forget the great



private institutions that are having a hard time to get along.

Inflation seems largely arrested at present, but if the proposals in either of the national party platforms are carried out, I think inflation would start up again, and by the end of 4 years or so, our dollar may not be worth more than 25 cents.

We remember too well how that for many years organized labor every little while has demanded and received higher wages, which resulted in higher prices throughout the Country and a lessening of the value of the dollar. Organized labor definitely led the parade that reduced our dollar to 48 cents. I believe that strikes are as obsolete as dueling and should be outlawed. Their expense is prohibitive, even in America. The cost of the steel strike last year has been estimated in the billions. Organized labor, of course, has its place. It has done much for the laboring man, but it must be curbed or it may control the country.

The national debt, of some 287 billion dollars, disturbs me greatly. Add to this the debts of States, counties, and municipalities, and you have a sum so staggering that the imagination can scarcely comprehend it. Are our leaders concerned about it? Some yes, like Senators Byrd, Goldwater, and Irvin and Congressman Jonas, but the most vocal of our leaders seem to give it little thought. They talk about the high standard of living, welfare, and education of youth, ignoring this tremendous debt they are piling up for this same youth to pay. They are unwilling for us to pay our own way as we go along, but instead they shoulder it on the generations yet to come.

Still obsessed with the belief that money cures all ills, the Government has not only spent billions in our own country to support the poor and relieve farmers and others but has tried to cover the entire world. We have supported the United Nations to a larger extent than any other Nation. We have spent billions to rehabilitate Europe and Japan and still furnish aid to Yugoslavia and Poland behind the Iron Curtain. At vast expense we have tried to rehabilitate and defend much of the world in Asia, Africa, and South America, apparently on the theory that wherever there is poverty or unrest or oppression, just send a few hundred million dollars, with no

strings tied to it, and they will all become free, prosperous, and friendly.

Some of this money has been spent wisely, some unwisely, and some should not have been spent at all. Our air bases, built around the world at tremendous expense, will soon be in the hands of others, possibly our enemies, because the people in those lands want us to get out so that they can be "truly neutral". We have gotten little appreciation anywhere, and apparently our leaders have not yet learned something that they should have known before it was started—you cannot buy friendship or loyalty with money. Our foreign relations have been handled so poorly that, with the assistance of the communists, we are now regarded in many places of the earth as the "Ugly American".

We either forget or never knew that our greatest item of export was not money or technical knowledge, but our concept of freedom. Our greatest mission in the world has been and still is to hold high the torch of freedom to light the path of liberty-loving peoples throughout the earth.

Incidentally, I think that Wilson was the last statesman to occupy the White House. All other Presidents since Wilson have been what might be called political accidents, even though two of them, Eisenhower and Roosevelt, are among our best loved Presidents. The time seems far past for another statesman in the White House!

I am disturbed by the emphasis on youth. Youth! Youth! Youth! May I call your attention to the world's prize exhibit of youth in government—the bearded Castro brothers on our Southern doorstep in Cuba. If that is not enough, take a look at other youth leaders of Africa and Asia.

I believe that our Nation is in greater danger than it has ever been since its founding. The external danger is like dark clouds on the horizon for all who read to see; the domestic danger is like an internal cancer that may become fatal before it is known. Our Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments have become so enmeshed in the web of alien ideologies that it has blinded their perception of both foreign and domestic problems: The Santa Claus complex of the Government has lulled the populace into a twilight

sleep. Complacency—from the White House to the humblest cabin—is frightening. We drifted into the Welfare State without realizing it. We are now drifting toward an absolute Totalitarian State. Some of our leading citizens fear that we have gone so far we cannot turn back, but I still have faith in America. I believe the greatest achievement of this Nation has been the evolution of our concept of the God-given rights of men as set out in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. I believe that so long as men exist on earth, this concept will be dear to their hearts. Material things pass away, but truth is eternal. I believe that the heart of America is still sound and that the roots of freedom are still imbedded in the souls of our people. I believe that those who still cherish freedom will sooner or later throw off the excesses of old world ideologies and return to the faith of our Fathers. It will not be easy. It may be very costly in effort, in treasure, and even in life.

Our NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE is tirelessly searching out and presenting to us information, which we as individuals could not get ourselves, which should enable us to help in the defense of our country. Every Daughter should constantly seek information from every source possible. Especially, should every Daughter subscribe to the D.A.R. MAGAZINE and read its principal articles each month as it arrives. From no other source can you find as much pertinent information regarding the dangers to our country. For \$2.00 per year our National Defense Committee will send you all the additional material it issues to the chapters each month. You should make it your business to pass on to as many others as possible the information you acquire. You should insist that your Senators refuse to confirm nominees to the Supreme Court unless they meet certain qualifications of ability, judicial experience, and belief in the American concept of government. You should use your influence as a citizen with your Senators and Congressmen to:

- Resist further expansion of the Federal Government into socialistic fields.
- Oppose increases in Federal expenditures.
- Insist on tax reduction and a balanced budget.

(Continued on Page 440)



# Historic Missions of El Paso Valley, Texas

By Lucille McCormick  
Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, El Paso, Tex.

**E**L PASO, TEXAS, in the fertile valley of the Rio Grande, breaks a pass through a long mountain range and divides the United States from Mexico, Texas from Chihuahua.

In 1680 there occurred a terrible revolt of the Indians around Isleta and Santa Fe, N. Mex. The governor, priests, Spanish settlers, and the friendly Tiguas Indians fled south to safety and settled in the El Paso Valley at Ysleta, Tex., now a part of the city of El Paso. The mission was built in 1682, and was first known as Ysleta del Sur to distinguish it from Isleta, N. Mex. Then the name was changed to Corpus Christi de los Tiguas, and finally to the present name of Nuestra Senora del Carmen. A monument in front of the church bears this inscription:

First mission and Pueblo in Texas, Corpus Christi de las Ysleta, established by Don Antonio de Otermin and Fray Francisco Ayeta, O.F.M., in 1682. Maintained by Franciscan missionaries for the civilizing and Christianizing of the Tiguas Indians, Pueblo revolt refugees.

Descendants of these Tiguas Indians still reside in Ysleta and hold annual religious celebrations. The old church is exceedingly well preserved, and, although it has been repaired from time to time, it is said that the priests still conduct services before the same altar where Spanish padres said their prayers 280 years ago. A census taken in November 1684 reveals that Ysleta had a population of 188.

About 2½ miles from Ysleta is the Socorro church, built in 1683 on the north bank of the Rio del Norte (Rio Grande). In contrast to the mission at Ysleta, this was built as a parish church and is the oldest parish church in Texas.

Eight miles from Socorro is the settlement of San Elizario. In 1685 the governor, council, and 50 soldiers moved to San Elizario, which therefore became the capital of New

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Ysleta Mission, built in 1682, was the first mission in Texas.



Socorro Mission, built in 1683, is the oldest parish church in Texas.

# Revolutionary Counterspy

By Mrs. May Belle Blake,  
Gausevoort Chapter, Albany, N. Y.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,  
April 16, 1781

Honorable Philip Schuyler, Esquire  
Dear Sir:—

I take the liberty of inclosing you a copy of a letter I have this moment received from his Excellency General Washington, together with a copy of the intelligence therein alluded to communicated by Mr. Fish and of requesting that you will be pleased to make the use of it proposed by the General conducting the business in the manner mentioned in his letter.

I am not personally acquainted with either Fish or Harris, but have some reason to believe they may both be confided in. They are both sensible and I imagine will observe a proper degree of secrecy on the occasion. The present intelligence is corroborated by that which you may remember was given by young Mors, who came from Canada last spring and accounts in some measure for the preparations he reported were making for early operations on the part of the enemy in that quarter.

In addition to the reward to Harris and Fish promised by the General, I have added a promise in behalf of the State of something handsome in case of success, to which I am persuaded you will contribute by every means in your power.

I am, with great respect,  
Your most obedient servant,  
GEORGE CLINTON

Headquarters, New Windsor,  
April 15, 1781

His Excellency Gov. Geo. Clinton  
Dear Sir:—

The bearer Mr. Fish of the Saratoga district came to me this morning, with the intelligence of which the inclosed is a copy. How he obtained it from one Harris, he will inform your Excellency. Harris, whose character perhaps your Excellency may be acquainted with, is to meet the party under the command of Ensign Smith the 20th of this month. He is to convey a packet to Albany and to carry another back to them. He proposed to Fish to seize him at a place to be agreed upon and to take the letters from him.

But I think a better way would be, to let him carry the letters and answers in the first instance to General Schuyler, who might contrive means of opening them without breaking the seals, take copies of the contents and then let them go on. By these means we should become masters of the whole plot, whereas were we to seize Harris upon the first tour, we should break up the chain of communication which seems so providentially thrown into our hands.

Should your Excellency approve of the measure which I have suggested, you will be pleased to write to General Schuyler upon the subject and desire him, should

business call him from Albany, to leave the management of the affair in proper hands in his absence.

I have promised Fish that both he and Harris shall be handsomely rewarded if they execute the business with fidelity. I have received your Excellency's favors of the 30th ulto. and 8th inst. Everything in my power shall be done to keep up the supply of provisions to the northward but our great difficulty now lies in getting it from the magazines (warehouses) in the neighboring states.

The Quartermaster is moneyless and the people refuse to work longer upon certificates.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am your Excellency's most obedient servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

\* \* \*

Letter from Moses Harris junior, dated March 29, 1781.

Being on the frontier in the neighborhood of Skenesborough (Whitehall, N. Y.) on the 16th and being taken to be a Tory I was introduced to a party of the enemy from Canada commanded by Ensign Thomas Smith, late of Albany, and David Higginbottom, Caleb Chosen and Andrew Rakeley.

The whole four in number came on a plot to destroy the independence of this and the other States. It not being possible for me to betray them with safety, concluded it best to act the hypocrite for once and succeeded so far as to draw from them that the Grants (emigrants from the Eastern States) had agreed privately to lay down their arms on the approach of the British, which is to be done early this spring, when the British are to proceed to Fort George and take post and fortify Gages Hill, for which purpose they now have their boats and shipping all ready framed at Saint John's, Canada, and other places to bring and put into Lake George with all other preparations, even their pickets to fortify the above post.

I further learned their strength consists of eight thousand troops and Loyalists and many in the State of New York were concerned, not only on the frontier but throughout.

## British Spy System

During the Revolutionary War, the Committee of Safety discovered that there was a system of communication between the British of the north and those under Lord William Howe in New York. That this system of intelligence should be broken was of the utmost importance to the American cause. Also that communication

be established between Gen. Philip Schuyler and Albany. But to get the right man, who could do the work and undertake the hazardous job without detection, was not easy.

The Great Highway was infested with Indians and Tories. General Schuyler was instructed to make a diligent inquiry for some courageous person, competent, and above all, faithful to the cause, who would take upon himself the dangerous task of acting the part of a counterspy.

General Schuyler had expressed to a friend his great need of a trusty spy, who would obtain information concerning the designs of Gen. John Burgoyne. Schuyler's friend, after a little reflection, replied, that he knew just the man for his purpose, adding that not one in ten thousand was so well qualified. Schuyler lost no time in securing Moses Harris, Junior, of Amenia, N. Y., who readily fell in with the plans of that brave and competent general.

## Early Career of Moses Harris, Junior

Harris' own background provides a clue to his daring and bravery. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., on November 19, 1748, where his father, Moses, Senior, had settled with a colony from Wales. Moses, Senior, prospected for lead in Dutchess County, with little success. When the French and Indian War broke out in 1755, Old Moses and his brother Gilbert served His Majesty, George the Third, during those eight years.

Harris was reared in a land fringed by the boundless forest. There he mingled with pioneers, who had trapped beaver, hunted Indians or cleared the virgin wilderness. These men found the land covered with a vast forest of towering white pine. The woods were filled with all kinds of wild life. Wolves, black bears, panthers, and deer were a common sight. The streams were filled with an abundance of fish which, when salted, carried their cattle through the severe winters.

It was the year 1776 when Moses, Junior, came north from Dutchess County. He had learned the art of surveying and was considered a man of some wealth and an excellent woodsman. In the early part of the war, he was a Minute Man with Captain Kinney and Colonel Humphrey.

He was spy and agent under Maj. Brinton Paine for 8 months. He



called at the home of Major Paine of Amenia. The major was absent, and Mrs. Paine suspected him of being a British spy. She persuaded him to stay and have refreshments. This caused his delay. Meanwhile, she sent for two patriots to arrest him. The committee, who knew young Moses, were obliged to use some deception in planning his escape, in order that his character might not be revealed. He was sent under guard to Poughkeepsie, but managed to flee from his abductors.

### Moses, Senior, and the Indians

Moses, Senior, had an uncle, Joseph Harris of Litchfield, Conn., who was murdered by the Indians in August 1723, while plowing in a field. He was found dead, sitting on the ground, his head and body reclining against the trunk of a tree. This episode and Old Moses' warlike nature made him very angry every time he saw an Indian. He wouldn't even allow his wife to pop corn, as that was an Indian custom.

In Harris Bay he measured out border justice to eight Indians, who had been sent by their tribe to waylay and kill him, in revenge for some of his many ruthless acts. If half that is told of him is true, he had as little compunction in killing an Indian as in shooting a wolf. These eight Indians had been lurking in the swamps and woods of the neighborhood for some days, watching patiently an opportunity for his capture.

The size of the party would seem to indicate a desire to make a prisoner of him, instead of slyly killing him. The stake, the fire, the gauntlet, the slow torture, the scalping, and the mutilation they desired to inflict upon the man who had brutally killed their brothers.

Finally he learned, either by observation or through the kindness of a neighbor, that the Indians were all out on the lake fishing. Harris immediately hurried to his friends in the neighborhood and borrowed eight rifles. After loading them, he secreted himself behind a log near the shore of the lake. He then revealed himself to the Indians with contemptuous gestures. They swiftly plied their paddles, heading their canoes for the shore to capture him.

As they came within range of his guns, he deliberately shot one after another, until all were killed. No more attempts were made by the In-

dians to kill Old Moses, as they came to the conclusion that he bore a charmed life.

### Tory Element in Sacandaga Valley

A large Tory element existed in Queensbury and continued to increase in number as time went on. Many nests of Tories lived in the Sacandaga Valley. These marauders would swoop down on their Whig neighbors, plundering their homes, killing their families, and burning all before them.

Moses, Junior, was an earnest advocate of the patriot cause. He went immediately to his uncle, Gilbert Harris. He had been on friendly terms with Gilbert, a faithful Tory, and an influential man. He was known to have charge of the system of intelligence that was damaging to the American cause.

Moses told his uncle that he was tired of being a Whig and was sure that the advancing English would soon teach them a lesson. He added that he wished to be on the safe side and enlist in the service of the British Army.

### "Services" to the British Begin

That night Moses, Junior, followed his uncle to the barn, where a secret passage disclosed a room in the center of the haymow. Here he was introduced to three British officers, who told him they were seeking a trustworthy messenger to carry communications between Gen. John Burgoyne and Gen. Henry Clinton. The young man's zeal won their confidence. It was finally decided that he should be a "courier" for the British.

Here he was given his outfit of arms, ammunition, and supplies, and instructions as to his further duties. After delaying a day to make a canteen with three heads for the safer conveyance of the dispatches, Harris visited Burgoyne, who, fully trusting him, confirmed the bargain with the officers and immediately made him the bearer of dispatches to Clinton.

On reaching Fort Edward, he had an interview with Schuyler, who read and altered the dispatches so as to mislead Clinton and delay his advance toward Albany. On his return, the messages were again opened and altered to puzzle Burgoyne completely.

It was while Schuyler lay at Fort Edward, before he fell back, that he resorted to a trick to delay Burgoyne's

march. A communication had been sent by a Mr. Levins from Canada to General Sullivan. It was concealed under the false bottom of a canteen. Schuyler substituted an answer worded in such a manner that, if it reached Burgoyne, it would cause him the greatest perplexity. Its meaning he confided to certain parties around him. He sent it forward by a messenger who was to conduct himself so as to be captured. The bearer, Moses Harris, Junior, was taken prisoner, and the paper he carried was soon placed in the hands of Burgoyne. This had greater effect than even Schuyler could have expected.

Charles Stedman, the British staff officer and historian, acknowledged that Burgoyne was so completely duped and puzzled by it for several days that he was at a loss whether to advance or retreat. This result, so flattering to Schuyler's practical judgment, was communicated to one of Schuyler's staff, after Burgoyne's surrender, by an English officer.

Harris' usual custom was to take the intelligence to William Shepherd, a Tory, who lived on Patroon's Creek near Troy. Here he would receive the return message for Burgoyne from Clinton, which he was to bring north. His route lay through Fort Edward, where he continued to the home of Simeon Fish, a staunch Whig, who had recommended Harris to General Schuyler.

Simeon Fish lived near Easton, about 2 miles from the Hudson River. Fish would take the message to Schuyler in Albany, while Harris rested. The message was carefully opened, copied, resealed, and returned to Fish, who brought it back to Harris. The next morning Moses, Junior, would resume his journey to Troy, deliver his message, and (as his uncle had directed him) he would stay for rest and make friends with other Tories who had a stronghold there.

Shepherd, the Tory, became suspicious of the King's messenger and tried to poison him. Harris detected the poison in his coffee, although he let Shepherd believe, from his actions, that the poison was doing its deadly work.

Shortly afterward the spy was arrested at his uncle's house. He was taken to a Tory rendezvous, on an island in the center of the large swamp, east of Sandy Hill (Hudson Falls). Here he was nearly killed by

his captors in their attempt to make him confess his treason.

### Perils of Spying

The Tories strung Moses, Junior, from a tree three times, to wring a confession of guilt. The prisoner persisted in declaring his fidelity to the King. He gave the Masonic sign of distress to the captain of the Tories, Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk chief Thayendanegea, who was made a Mason by Sir William Johnson. Brant released him, remarking that it was possible a brother might otherwise perish unjustly.

This aroused the enmity of the Whigs, who, unaware of his double spy role, swore they would shoot Moses at sight. Jacob Benson especially, a staunch patriot, became so enraged that he lay in wait for him all night, threatening to "put a bullet through the cursed Tory".

Dietrich Swart, a Loyalist who lived at Stillwater, warned the supposed traitor in time. Harris, taking another route, escaped the vengeance of the infuriated Whig. His presence of mind never left him, and he always escaped the most dangerous traps.

Once Harris was overtaken near Fort Miller and shot in the leg by a party of Whigs, who knew of him as a Tory. The chase became close, and Harris was obliged to swim the Hudson River to escape. He went to the home of Noah Paine, a staunch Whig, where he was compelled to tell Paine the truth of his errand. Paine afforded him complete protection and gave Harris a recommendation in writing to a friend, Gen. Israel Putnam.

The feeling against him had become so intense that Schuyler was obliged to have him arrested and thrown into jail in Albany. He was released, by private instructions to the jailer, as soon as the excitement among the Whigs had subsided.

Soon after his release he was sent by Schuyler to Saint John's, Canada, with false information to the authorities there, by whom he was handsomely rewarded; before leaving, however, he was again suspected of duplicity. He seems to have so acted his part as to escape, and on this occasion, when summoned before his accusers, he assumed the air and attitude of injured innocence.

He tore open his shirt bosom and, baring his breast, called upon those

present to shoot him. He said, "It was worse than death to be suspected of disloyalty to his King." He demanded that his mental tortures should be ended by death. So well feigned were his actions that, for the time being, he completely deceived the spectators. Not only was there no opposition to his leaving the room, but on his departure he was again entrusted with important dispatches for the Southern army.

He had not been gone long before the authorities, regretting their action, sent an officer to arrest him. It was too late. The spy was nowhere to be found. Taking advantage of the darkness, Harris hastened to put himself outside of the British lines and within an hour was well on his way to the American Army. This haste increased the general suspicion. Swift Indian runners were put upon his track; but, being fleet of foot and possessed of great powers of endurance, he outran his pursuers and reached Vaughn's Corners in the town of Kingsbury.

He was so fatigued and hard pressed that, in passing an old building used for boiling potash, which stood on a farm owned by J. W. Brown, he dodged in and, climbing up a ladder, hid himself behind a chimney. A moment later the Indians came to the place where he had entered. One of them ran up the ladder but, seeing no one, gave a grunt and returned to his companions.

The Indians were not seen again, and it is supposed that they went over to visit Gilbert Harris, who lived a mile west. Moses Harris' stratagem in not pulling up the ladder after him probably saved his life. If the savages had suspected the fugitive of being in the garret, they would have set fire to the cabin and destroyed him.

In the evening, Young Moses made his way to the American lines, where he was arrested as a spy and closely guarded until his true character was known. The dispatches of the Canadian authorities, which he had managed to save, he delivered to Schuyler in person, as his friend Fish was sick and unable to act as the "go-between".

### Recognition at Last

After Schuyler had read themissive, he immediately told Harris he must take this on to General Washington, for it was of the utmost im-

portance and he did not have another man whom he could trust. Harris arrived at General Washington's headquarters after several days, in tatters, as the route he had taken had been extremely rough. Washington received him cordially. When he found out what hardships Harris had experienced in getting there with the message, he took him into his own quarters, clothed him in some of his own clothes, and (after giving him a good meal) presented him to his officers and other leading members of his staff. He was offered a good position in the Southern army by General Washington, but he declined it.

Throwing off his disguise as a Tory, he returned to Kingsbury, saying that "all the Tories this side of Hell should not drive him from his home." Nor did they. He remained on his farm until 1787. He bought a large tract of land in Queensbury and moved his family there the succeeding year. He laid out the roads according to the eye of a surveyor. He built a frame house where he lived the balance of his life. This house was a few rods east of a spring on the road leading from Ridge Road to Bay Road.

Moses Harris, Senior, at the age of 72 went with Daniel Boone to Kentucky. He was never heard from again. He wanted to escape the "din of the settlements", where as he put it, "the hammer sounded in his ears from sunrise to sunset".

Old "Gil" Harris found Kingsbury an unhealthy neighborhood to live in after the war was ended. He moved to Bolton, where he died and was buried somewhere in the vicinity of Basin Bay on Lake George.

Moses, Junior, was the man who risked most in becoming a target for both sides. He never entered the Continental Army but became a pensioner in his old age for his services as a double spy. Schuyler gave him 100 guineas (approximately \$511.00 in United States currency today) for his services. Congress gave him a lifetime pension of \$96 annually.

On April 22, 1788, the 12th year of our independence, he was rewarded for his services by a grant of land in Westfield (Fort Ann), Washington County. This grant was signed by George Clinton, first Governor of New York State.

A monument to his memory (erected by his grandson, the late  
(Continued on Page 430)



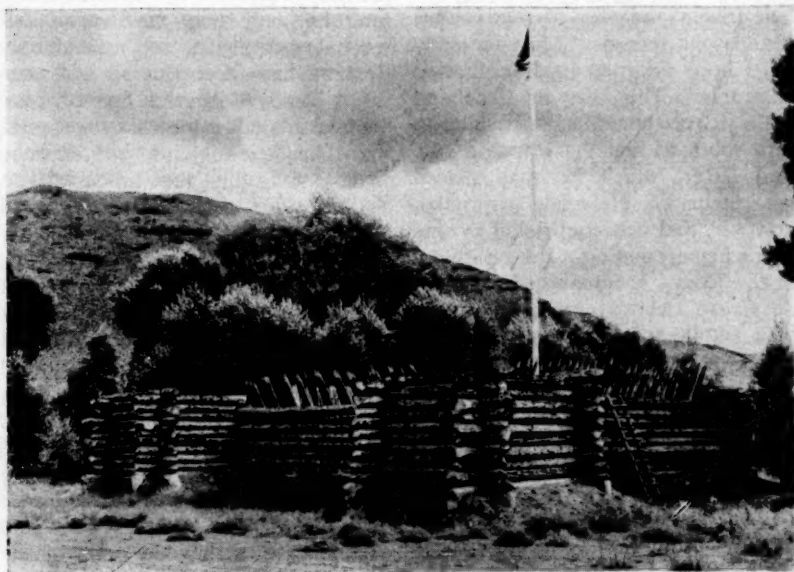
# PIKE'S STOCKADE

## In the San Luis Valley of Colorado

By Effie Aldrich Newcomb  
*Monte Vista Chapter, Monte Vista, Colo.;*  
*Regional Vice President, Colorado State Historical Society*

The Stars and Stripes of a young Republic were first raised in what is now Colorado by Zebulon Montgomery Pike over his hastily, but stoutly, built stockade on the Conejos River in the San Luis Valley, then Spanish territory. This was about February 5, 1807. Remains of the logs of which it was constructed and traces of the moat that surrounded it remained as late as 1879, when Albert McIntire, later Governor of Colorado, on whose land it stood, located the site from a rare Pike Diary he possessed. Also, old settlers of that day remembered the structure while part of it was standing. Military recognition was secured in 1910 owing to the unremitting efforts of local citizens; and the river, which threatened to destroy it, was diverted around the site. About 10 years later, in 1921, Monte Vista Chapter, whose membership then included Del Norte, Saguache, and Alamosa, marked the historic spot with a rough boulder properly inscribed, and soon the school children of the State raised funds to provide a permanent marker and to place a replica of the fort in the State Museum. It was not until 1926, however, that Colorado finally purchased the land on which the stockade was located, after which a patriotic citizen bought Pike's lookout hill and added it to the park. The stockade was reconstructed by an appropriate act of the Colorado State Legislature and is under supervision of the State Historical Society.

It has been said that Zebulon Montgomery Pike was the first to bring any knowledge of this great western land to the English-speaking world through his Diary, printed first in Philadelphia in 1810 and in England the following year and as an explorer was the pioneer of pioneers, but little is known of the man himself. His monument, however, is the



Photograph, State Historical Society of Colorado Library  
 Zebulon Pike's stockade in the San Luis Valley, Colorado.

great peak that bears his name, although he called it "Grand Peak" as he viewed it from a high spot several miles distant. It had risen before him as his long-awaited first vision of the Rocky Mountains he sought, as it did for the early immigrants who followed him. It was they who christened it "Pike's Peak", and so it is today.

Pike's father was an officer in the Army of Gen. George Washington during the Revolution and later was commissioned to fight the Indians who were massacring settlers in Indiana and Ohio. Pike joined his father's troops at the age of 15 years and spent his life as a soldier, giving it for his beloved country as he led his troops before the Gates of York (now Toronto), Ontario, during the War of 1812. He was only 34 years of age at the time but had risen to the rank of Brigadier General and would have gone far had he lived. It was at the age of 27 that he

headed a company dispatched to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi River and then was sent on his expedition into the Rocky Mountains. His orders for both came from his commander-in-chief, James Wilkinson, whom President Jefferson had also appointed Governor of the newly acquired Territory of Louisiana. General Wilkinson was later accused of conspiracy with Aaron Burr to form a new Republic in the West, but the case was never proved. In any event, there should be no cloud on Pike's name.

On his expedition into the Rocky Mountains, Pike was ordered to locate the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers—those streams forming the western and southern boundary lines between the Louisiana Purchase and Spanish territory. The mission was especially dangerous, as Spain claimed boundaries much farther to the northeast, and relations between the two countries

were near the breaking point. War was expected at any moment. Upon reaching the Arkansas River and making an encampment where Pueblo now stands, Pike tried to reach his Grand Peak. The distance was too great, but he described its grandeur. He and his little party then traveled up the Arkansas almost to its source, exploring part of South Park on the way; journeying back down, he met disaster on the ice of the almost impassible canyon of the Royal Gorge. Here he lost his horses and most of his baggage, his men were half frozen and starved, and of his birthday he records: "Most fervently did I hope never to pass another so miserable." This was in December 1806. It was now that he decided to turn south to find the source of the Red River, which his map placed near Sante Fe. He made a mistake, however, and was confronted by one of the highest and most rugged ranges in the Rocky Mountains, the Sangre de Cristo, whose crowning peak—over 14,000 feet high—he christened his "Great White Mountain". It was the Mount Blanca of the Spanish.

The unbelievable hardships he and his men endured in reaching the San Luis Valley, only to discover that his hoped-for Red River was the Rio Grande del Norte, are best told by Wm. Maguire in the introduction of Pike's Diary, printed in 1889:

In point of daring adventure and enduring fortitude (this exploit) is not to be surpassed in American history. . . . Poorly provisioned and equipped, Pike led a handful of men in the dead of winter into the heart of unknown mountains 800 miles from the frontiers of his country. The simple and unaffected recital of the dangers met and the hardships endured compels our utmost admiration and sympathy . . . the author seeming to abstain from, rather than arouse pity. He tells enough, however, to enable us to form some conception of the appalling misery of that march from hunger, fatigue and freezing. The picture of that broken file of emaciated heroes strung out over the snow-fields of the Sangre de Cristos will never fade from memory. In all the military annals of the Republic there is nothing more pathetic.

Upon reaching the foot of the mountains and describing the Sand Dunes, now a National Park, he discovered a great valley, larger than the State of Connecticut, stretching

out before him and called the vista sublime and beautiful. Through his glasses he saw a river rising in the west and making a wide sweep toward the south at the center. He thought he had at last found his Red River.

In forced marches Pike reached the river at the bend and, with his little band, traveled down it to the junction with the Conejos, a branch coming from the west. About 6 miles up its course he found a spot, with timber, that could be fortified. As he had no guide in this unknown land and his only map was vague and probably wrong, he was undoubtedly lost by this time. But he had seen signs of a well-traveled Spanish road as he came down the valley and must have doubted that his river was the Red. It was then that he decided to build a fort where his men could rest and defend themselves, if necessary. He describes his fort in his Diary as 36 feet square, built of heavy cottonwood logs to a height of 12 feet, with a ditch inside and a moat around it, while sharpened poles were slanted over the top, pointing outward. Portholes were placed at a proper height for the men to reach from a bench on the inside, while the mode of entrance was a plank laid over the moat into a small hole below the level of the works. Water was let into the ditch and the moat from the river, which was just behind it, while a lookout was stationed on the hill which, with the river, protected it from the rear. The stockade was a strong, if uneasy, abode for Pike and his men for about a month; but, on February 26, 1807, the sentry sighted Spanish troops more than 100 strong nearing their position.

Although Pike felt that he had made his stockade strong enough to withstand attack, he probably realized by this time that his situation was desperate. He had left five men behind him in the mountains in a frozen condition, a sixth had gone to bring them in, and his doctor had gone on to Sante Fe. Those with him were weak from their hardships, and their morale was low. They had no provisions, so must depend on hunting, which they could not do

under siege; besides, Pike had been ordered to be diplomatic with the Spanish. So, on being informed that he was on the Rio Grande, not the Red River, he ordered the American Flag to be lowered and agreed to be conducted to Sante Fe, with his men, expecting release there. Some of the Spanish troops remained to bring the rest in when they arrived from the mountains. All were later taken to Chihuahua, the Capital of New Spain, and later released. Most of the absorbing details must be left out of this story for lack of space, but history records much of it now. Pike's carefully kept records and scientific data were confiscated, but he had the foresight to secrete duplicate notes in the rifle barrels of his troops. Upon reaching the States once more he retrieved them—in a tattered state, to be sure—as the guns had to be fired to get them out.

For more than 100 years there was no knowledge of the fate of the Pike documents, other than his Diary. Then they were found, carefully preserved, in the Mexican Archives and were returned to the United States. These included many of his maps and letters and completely absolved him from any connection with the conspiracy of Aaron Burr in the minds of historians. Although most of these papers had been returned by Mexico about 1910, they were again lost until they turned up in the War Department about 1927 and were made available to historians. Two papers are still missing. Colorado salutes the memory of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, explorer and patriot, who raised the Flag of the United States over his stockade in the San Luis Valley and who is remembered by the great peak that bears his name.

#### Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Mrs. Agnes Wright Spring, State Historian of Colorado, for the illustration of the restored Stockade of Zebulon Montgomery Pike in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. Most of the material for this article was gleaned from the 1889 edition of Pike's Diary, edited by William M. McGuire and at one time belonging to former Governor McIntire of Colorado. It is now the property of Monte Vista Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

\* \* \* \* \*

The record of drivers between the ages of 18-25 improved during 1960 but they still were involved in nearly 28 per cent of all fatal accidents—twice what their numbers would warrant.



# General John Stark—Hero of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Lucy M. Harvey,  
*Regent, Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, N. H.*

Archibald Stark, father of John Stark, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, where he was graduated from Glasgow University. He moved to Londonderry, Ireland, and met and married Eleanor Nichols.

Her parents and some of their neighbors immigrated to America; and in 1720, Archibald, with his wife and four children, set sail to join them. On the trip an epidemic of smallpox broke out; all four children died and were buried at sea. When the ship reached Boston it was not allowed to dock and was forced to go farther up the coast to land. It was several months before the Starks could join their old neighbors from Ireland in a little settlement called Nutfield, in what is now Londonderry, N.H.

Eight years later, on August 28, 1728, John Stark was born, one of the seven boys and three girls born to Archibald and Eleanor Stark in this country.

One night fire broke out while the family was sleeping and burned the house to the ground. Members of the family barely escaped with their lives. A number of years ago Molly Reid Chapter, D.A.R., of Derry,

N.H., presented Molly Stark Chapter with a brick from the old house.

About 15 miles from there, at the great falls on the Namoskeag River, now known as the Merrimack, red and white men alike vied for the excellent fishing privileges. It was so well known that men came from Massachusetts to fish there.

With the money Archibald Stark received for the sale of his land, barns, and sheds in Nutfield he was able to purchase a triangular piece of land at the great falls, consisting of 800 acres, plus 30 acres "to allow for sagging of the chane" and 50 acres for a pond. The line ran 3 miles east of the river. He built his house at the falls so that he could control the river fishing rights for his townsmen against the British settlers from Massachusetts Colony.

Here in 1736 the house now standing was built. This land later became a part of Derryfield and still later was incorporated as the city of Manchester, N.H.

The house was built of logs, cut on a rise of land across the field and rolled to the building site. Up to a few years ago many Indian arrowheads were still being found on land

adjacent to the house. The house was square-posted and faced south. The rooms were paneled, and the several fireplaces had high oak mantels. The ell probably contained the spinning room. The fireplaces had cupboards and warming seats, with the usual brick oven, powder closet, and pocket for the rifle. The kitchen fireplace had a crane.

John was a good student, even though he had no formal education. He was especially interested in history. The campaigns of Alexander and Charles XII were particular favorites. He demonstrated an ability for leadership early in life. The boys of the family were expected to work the farm, hunt game, trap fish, as well as perform the usual household chores expected of all boys in all generations. The three girls were taught to cook, spin, and weave.

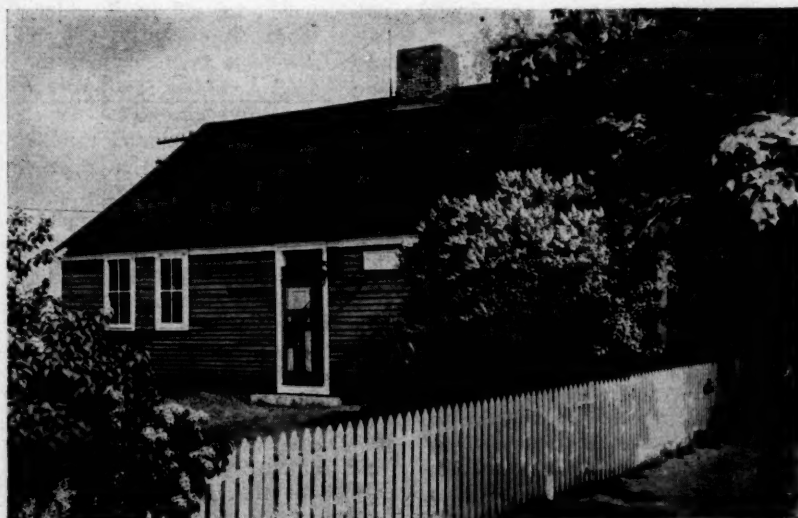
When John was 10 years old his father helped to build a fort at Swagger's Pond, now Nutt's Pond, for the protection of Moore's Settlement, McMurphee's Mills, and Harrytown. Molly Stark Chapter placed a marker there on Flag Day, 1929.

In 1752, when John was 24 years old, together with his brother William and two other boys, he was captured by the fierce St. Francis Indians and forced to run the gauntlet. John's bravery at this ordeal so impressed the Indian chief that he spared his life.

While he lived in captivity among the Indians he gained their respect because of his proficiency in wood lore and his ability to learn their language. He was later ransomed and paid back his ransom money with furs he trapped on the Androscoggin River.

From 1754 to 1758, at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, he served as a captain in Rogers' Rangers.

In 1758 his father died, and his property was divided among the four sons. John's share included the old Stark house, on a tract of land



Photograph by Eric M. Sanford

Gen. John Stark House, Manchester, N. H., home of Molly Stark Chapter.

extending south along the river nearly 1000 ft., northerly to the town of Hooksett line, and easterly to the original Chester line, approximately 1 mile from the river. His property also included the family sawmill on Ray Brook.

John's enlistment ran out that year, and he married Elizabeth Page of Starkstown, now Dunbarton. She was called Molly by her husband and family. The D.A.R. Chapter in Manchester is known as the Molly Stark Chapter, and the C.A.R. Society as the Elizabeth Page Society; both honor the same woman under two names.

Elizabeth, or Molly, as we know her, was brought up to shoot a gun, and often helped to guard the family against marauding Indians. Her home and the Stark Cemetery can still be seen. Molly Stark Chapter has marked the grave of John and Molly's oldest son and places a Flag upon it every year.

In 1759 John reinlisted in the Rangers. Two or three years later John and Molly returned to the old home at the Falls. For 10 years he lived quietly as a farmer and miller.

He was at work in his mill when he heard of the British advance in 1775 and immediately seized his musket, without stopping to put on his coat, and started for Cambridge, gathering men as he went. He was put in command of the First New Hampshire Regiment.

Molly, realizing he had left many necessary articles behind, bundled them up and rode a horse, carrying her baby, hoping to overtake him;

but she did not catch up with him until she reached Medford, Mass.

At Bunker Hill, where the battle was fought with the powder Sullivan had seized at Fort William and Mary, until it failed, the soldiers were forced to retreat. Colonel Stark and his men were stationed at the old rail fence. He put a stake into the ground about 30 to 40 yards away and told his men not to fire until the British had reached it. Their opponents were the Welsh Fusiliers, the British crack regiment.

Colonel Stark was ordered to lead the attack at Copp's Hill, and here Molly Stark earned her title as a "Real Daughter" by watching the enemy advance, as she sat on a horse ready to ride and alarm the countryside if his party was attacked. Molly Stark Chapter has placed a "Real Daughter's" marker on her grave.

Stark earned more honors at Bennington. At the surrender of Burgoyne he was selected by General Gates to fire the salute. During one cold winter, while the army was encamped at Ticonderoga, the men suffered from cold, lack of warm clothing, and little food. Smallpox broke out, and Colonel Stark sent 20 men to Molly to nurse. She turned the Stark House into a hospital and took care of them, as well as one of her children, who also contracted the disease.

Stark was a member of the Tribunal that tried and convicted Major André as a spy. He was in charge of the Northern Department until the end of the war. In 1783 he was ordered to Washington's headquarters, where he was personally

thanked by his Commander-in-Chief and received the brevet rank of major general.

After the war he remained at home, never seeking office. In time he built another home a short distance away and gave the old homestead to his son, John, Jr. When Molly died, their son John and wife went to live with the General, as he had become very feeble. His daughter Emily and family continued to live in the old house until it was sold in 1821.

In 1822 Gen. John Stark died, age 94—the last surviving general of the Revolutionary War—and was buried with full military honors on the farm. Molly Stark Chapter has placed a marker at his grave, and services are held there every Memorial Day.

In time the house became the property of the Amoskeag Mills, which in turn, in 1937 deeded it to Molly Stark Chapter, so that it might be preserved, as it is the oldest house in Manchester and was the boyhood home of one of the great heroes of the American Revolution.

Since then, the house has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition and a small auditorium added as the meeting place for the chapter. The rooms are furnished in the period, and the house is open to the public.

In April Molly Stark Chapter celebrated the 225th Anniversary of the building of the house with a short play entitled "Memories of 1736", and the characters were attired in the dress of the period. The meeting was conducted by the officers in costume.

## TRAFFIC SAFETY MOVEMENT DEPENDS ON THOROUGH TRAINING OF ALL DRIVERS

"Without thorough training of all drivers, the traffic safety movement always will be limited in its accomplishments."

In these words, E. R. Klamm, accident prevention director of Allstate Insurance Companies, summed up the importance of driver competence and responsibility in reducing traffic accidents in a recent talk to the Eli Skinner Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago, Ill. Klamm, a national safety authority and long an advocate of the high-school driver-edu-

cation program, said it is ridiculous to simply take drivers as they are and hope for the best.

"Driving a car is drastically oversimplified," he declared. "A driver must make adjustments almost constantly, must interpret the changing conditions he meets traveling 10 m.p.h. or 60 m.p.h., and must be prepared for those conditions which for the most part are unpredictable."

"Actually, driving can require more decisions at a faster rate with more complicated maneuvers than flying a

commercial airliner does," he continued. "Yet, pilots are trained and retrained, while drivers are exposed to little more than slogans and posters."

Klamm praised citizen's groups and women's organizations for taking the lead in promoting comprehensive driver training and control. He singled out the D.A.R. and its "Better Citizens Through Better Drivers" program as an example of what is needed to convince the public that drivers in general must improve their performance if the slaughter on our highways is to subside.



# Madonna of the Trail

By Lillian Strain,  
Historian, Fort William Bent Chapter, D.A.R., Lamar, Colorado,  
(with Robert Christy)

In a small, landscaped plot in the heart of Lamar, Colorado's bustling business district, stands the *Madonna of the Trail*, a majestic figure of molded granite; tribute to the hardy pioneer mothers, who, with their families and all their earthly belongings, trekked westward in covered-wagon days.

The statue, one of 12 identical monuments placed along the National Old Trails, was unveiled and dedicated on September 24, 1928, in a ceremony conducted jointly by members of the National Old Trails Association and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. A. Leimbach, of St. Louis, Mo., was the sculptor. The location of other monuments is listed below:

Bethesda, Md.; Washington County, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Springfield, Ohio; Vandalia, Ill.; Lexington, Mo.; Richmond, Ind.; Council Grove, Kan.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Springerville, Ariz.; Up-land, Calif.

About the Lamar statue's sturdy base in summer is always a plot of colorful garden flowers; and, each season, thousands of tourists traversing Highways 50 and 287—startled, perhaps by the monumental figure looming close by—stop to investigate. To many, no doubt, it represents another object of unusual character that will provide a background against which to photograph the children. Others, sensing history in the mass of stone, utilize their cameras to record the purposeful, striding figure of the woman and her children, together with the inscriptions carved on the monument's plane surfaces.

The inscriptions read:

West elevation: "Madonna of the Trail, N. S. D. A. R. Memorial to the pioneer mothers of the covered wagon days."

East: "The National Old Trails Road."

South: "A place of historical lore. Noted for Indian Lodges, shelter from storm and heat. Food supply for beasts. Bivouac for expeditions. Scene of many councils."

North: "In commemoration of 'Big

Timbers' extending eastward and westward along the Arkansas River approximately 20 miles; and of Bent's New Fort, later called Fort Wise."

Lamar, bright, uplooking "All-America" city of 7000 plus, is the capital of a broad trade territory that embraces a lush, productive agricultural area. Here on the pastures are thousands of cattle; other thousands of cattle, hogs, and sheep fatten for market in feed lots of the Valley and contiguous territory. Extensive irrigation systems, drawing and storing water from the Arkansas River, irrigate the fertile lands, producing



abundant crops of sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, corn—even tomatoes and cantaloupes. Nonirrigated areas supply the markets with enormous tonnages of maize and allied crops, wheat, broom corn, and the like. This well-established, basic agricultural economy of the region is long proved and stable. It has never failed.

But the picture was not always so lovely. In fact, our Country here, like much of the old West, once was drab, unattractive, and unproductive. Perhaps the Spaniard Coronado and his 16th century conquistadors—reputed to have gotten this far in their futile search for the seven mythical golden cities—may have found our summer sun rather hot for their garb

of burnished, clanking mail. Zebulon Pike, losing pack animals from sheer lack of nourishing feed, expressed in his writings, no beautiful, nostalgic thoughts about this "promised land" along the Arkansas. And Jacob Fowler, perhaps, may have remembered only that one of his best men was killed by a fierce grizzly bear up the river a short way.

Selection of Lamar as the site for a monument in memory of the pioneer mothers was entirely fitting. For here, close along the Arkansas, still may be seen the faint depressions of the old Santa Fe trail over which many of them traveled. Remarkably, these marks of the trail have survived a hundred years of time and erosion. But against their eventual extinction, the Daughters of the American Revolution have placed many permanent granite markers along this fading trace.

The smooth highways over which today's travelers speed in unending stream, are often off-trail from important historical paths, along which plodding, creaking caravans, with good luck and weather, made 10 miles between suns. Buffalo meat was their fare—when they could get it—and "buffalo chips" often their fuel.

Yet, each day and each mile they viewed a new world, met fresh adventure. They remembered the gully or rock that broke a wagon wheel; the pleasant shade of a lone tree; or the rare spot of lush grass for their gaunt animals. Especially, they remembered with gratitude and thanksgiving the waterholes and running streams where there was refreshing rest for man and beast. With all its hazards, it may have been a completely satisfying experience.

For those individuals among us who venerate old ways, old times, and old places, there could be a hint of nostalgia in the knowledge that the mapped, paved road ahead holds little probability of adventure and that it is but 10 minutes—or less—to the next service station.

One inscription on Lamar's pioneer mother monument mentions "Big Timbers." This was a forest-like stretch of timber—largely giant cottonwoods—that bordered the river for almost 20 miles in breadths of a half mile or more. The oasis was a haven of rest and recuperation for weary travelers of the wagon trails; a rendezvous and winter camping ground for Indian tribes of the region.

Here was protection from winter storms; from summer heat. Plentiful fuel and much small game abounded. In season, festoons of vines hanging from the tall trees were loaded with wild grapes. Fresh meat was readily available in the vast buffalo herds that roamed the nearby plains, while in the river were fish for the taking.

It has been said that from the rising plain on either side of the river one might count the Indian lodges within the forested area by the thin, wavering, pillars of smoke that rose high above the tall trees into the bright sky—often as many as 600. For here, at nearby Fort Bent, 8 miles west of present Lamar, the Indians gathered to receive allotments of annuity goods from Government agents.

This fort was Colonel William Bent's newest and last trading post—1853–59—built after he had burned his former post some 25 miles farther west on the river, following controversy with Government officials to whom he tried to sell it. In 1859 Bent successfully consummated sale of his latest fort to the Government. Barracks were added by the Army and soldiers stationed

there. In turn, it was named Fort Fauntleroy, Fort Wise, and Fort Lyon.

In 1867 floods swept the barracks area, and the site was abandoned by the Army. New facilities were constructed at a location about 15 miles upriver—5 miles east of present Las Animas—under same name, Fort Lyon, now being operated as a Veterans' Hospital.

A substantial granite stone, properly inscribed, now stands on the rocky eminence within the former stockade area where once was Bent's newest fort—the result of cooperative efforts of Colorado Historical Society, the Lamar Junior Chamber of Commerce, and other interested organizations. The marker was dedicated on September 29, 1942, with appropriate ceremony.

From the new Fort Bent location—at the time called Fort Wise—in February 1862 the troops stationed there marched southwest to join a contingent of soldiers from Camp Weld (northern Colorado) in an effort to relieve and supplement the Union troops stationed at Fort Union, N. Mex. That garrison was anticipating attack by some 3000 Texas (Southern) troops under Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, his purpose being to take over New Mexico for the Confederacy. These troop movements culminated in the battle of Glorieta Pass and a victory for the hastily assembled Union Army.

A chief figure of the Glorieta battle had been the controversial Colonel, John M. Chivington. In November 1864, Chivington marched his conglomerate cavalry troop down from

the Denver area, picking up all stray travelers enroute. Arriving at the fort (then Fort Lyon), he rested briefly, taking necessary precautions to insure that his further movements should remain unknown.

From the fort, Chivington marched straight northeast about 25 miles to Sand Creek.

At dawn, the Colonel's "100-day" troopers attacked a sleeping camp of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, killing hundreds of men, women, and children in the surprise foray. By some, the affair has been described as a glorious victory for the white man; by others, an unprovoked massacre.

Sand Creek empties into the Arkansas River a few miles east of present Lamar. The Sand Creek battleground—where also are several markers—is 25 miles north, upstream.

There being no end to history, we stop abruptly with these facts:

The lands embodied in this article, and within the trade radius of Lamar, were originally divided between the French and Spanish. North of the Arkansas River lay the Territory of Louisiana, acquired by the United States from France in 1803. South of the river was Spanish, then Mexican territory, later claimed by the Republic of Texas, and finally becoming a permanent part of the United States when Texas was annexed in 1845.

Thus, portions of the area have sometime been under five different flags: France, Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and the United States of America.

## Something New in Government Services

### National Park Service Introduces People to Fish

Coral forests and colorful fish of all descriptions are attracting Virgin Islands National Park visitors to the new self-guiding swimming trail at Trunk Bay. Using face plates and snorkel tubes, the experienced swimmer follows a trail marked with submerged plaques telling the story of this underwater wonderland. This is part of a forward-looking program of aquatic interpretation being developed by the National Park Service

to acquaint the visitor with underwater life.

At Cabrillo National Monument, California, cavorting gray whales—en route to the Gulf of California calving grounds—are seen by visitors from December through February. Week-end visitors may observe whales from glassed-in, abandoned gun implacements on the steep slopes of Point Loma. Yosemite National Park, California, offers an elaborate,

living exhibit showing the life history of the trout, from eggs to small fingerlings.

New displays and exhibits are planned for many areas. Underwater viewing devices, wayside exhibits, self-guiding trails, and other interpretive methods are in the planning and development stages for such areas as Everglades and Virgin Islands National Parks. Greater visitor interest in marine life has led to the expanded program now underway.



# JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

By Mary Glenn Newell  
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

To enable us to give you a condensed statement of the annual reports of our National Chairman, Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, and Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests, Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, in the May issue of the D.A.R. Magazine, our always helpful Magazine Editor, Miss Mabel Winslow, gave us until April 1 to send in our copy. They are wonderful reports!

Mrs. MacKenzie reports a total of 294,604 J.A.C. members, a gain of 26,789, or 10 percent, over last year! She reports national awards made as follows and mailed direct to the State Chairmen:

#### States with most J.A.C. members:

1st, Texas, with 115,540; 2nd, North Carolina, with 51,684; 3rd, Georgia, with 31,994; honorable mention, Florida, with 18,675.

#### States with most J.A.C. Clubs:

1st, Texas, with 1698; 2nd North Carolina, with 1591; 3rd, Georgia, with 909; honorable mention, Florida, with 521.

#### States with greatest percentage gain in J.A.C. members:

1st, Tennessee, 151 percent; 2nd, West Virginia, 111 percent; 3rd, Washington, 91 percent; honorable mention, Mississippi, 62 percent.

#### States with greatest percentage gain in J.A.C. Clubs:

1st, Oregon, 350 percent; 2nd, South Dakota, 300 percent; 3rd, West Virginia, 236 percent; honorable mention, Tennessee, 150 percent.

#### Chapters sponsoring most J.A.C. members:

1st, Jane Douglas, Dallas, Tex., with 60,881; 2nd, Alexander Love, Houston, Tex., with 21,519; 3rd, Baron DeKalb, Decatur, Ga., with 19,735; honorable mention, John Hoyle, Hickory, N. C., with 14,889.

#### Chapters sponsoring most new J.A.C. Clubs (note, these are all NEW clubs):

1st, Black Swamp, Bowling Green, Ohio, 68; 2nd, John MacDonald, Miami Springs, Fla., 52; 3rd Rachel Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C., 40; honorable mention: Fort Dobbs, Statesville, N. C., 25; and Joseph Montfort, Jacksonville, N. C., 25.

Mrs. MacKenzie also reports **AWARDS BY FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE**, as follows (see Eleventh Annual Awards Register, pages 19 and 45):

*George Washington Honor Medal* to John MacDonald Chapter for its Junior American Citizens program in

elementary schools (the only D.A.R. chapter in the United States cited for J.A.C. activities).

*Benjamin Franklin Principal School Award* to May M. Walters School, Hialeah, Fla., for citizenship programs based on its J.A.C. Clubs, sponsored by John MacDonald Chapter.

*Valley Forge Classroom Teachers' Medal*, to Mrs. Ethel Gates Primus, Principal-Teacher, James Weldon Johnson School, for citizenship and Americanism work in her school through J.A.C. Clubs sponsored by John MacDonald Chapter.

Congratulations, John MacDonald Chapter. You have made us **VERY PROUD!**

Mrs. Bowman reports that 32 States participated in the National J.A.C. Contests. The subject was *Our Charters of Freedom*. Including essays, poems, etc., grouped in Club projects, entries totaled 1350, an increase of 560 over last year. Broken down in the various categories, there were 765 essays, 303 posters, 193 poems, 14 songs, 10 programs, 30 plays, and 35 Club projects. Each category was then broken down into divisions, based on school grades. Div. 1, kindergarten, 1st and 2nd grades; div. 2, 3rd and 4th grades; div. 3, 5th and 6th grades; div. 4, 7th and 8th grades; div. 5, 9th grade and high school.

States that sent in entries in all categories and all divisions were New York, 69; Nebraska, 59; North Carolina, 56; Texas, 47; Pennsylvania, 36; South Dakota, 35. States that sent in 15 or more entries were Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Virginia. Other States that sent in fewer entries, but of excellent quality, were California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Twenty-two money prizes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and 22 honorable mentions were awarded for essays. The States that won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes are listed below. We regret that we do not have space to give honorable mentions also.

ALABAMA—3rd (tie), div. 3; INDIANA—1st (tie), div. 5; ILLINOIS—1st (tie), div. 5; KENTUCKY—1st (tie), div. 3; MAINE—1st (tie), div. 3; MARYLAND—3rd (tie), div. 3; NEBRASKA—3rd (tie), div. 5; NEVADA—2nd (tie), div. 3; NEW YORK—1st and 2nd (ties), div. 4, and 2nd (tie), div. 5; NORTH CAROLINA—2nd (tie), div. 3; OHIO—1st, div. 2; OKLAHOMA—2nd (tie), div. 4, and 3rd (tie), div. 5; SOUTH CAROLINA—2nd (tie), div. 5; SOUTH DAKOTA—3rd (tie), div. 4; TEXAS—two 3rds (tie), div. 2, and 1st (tie), div. 4; VIRGINIA—3rd (tie), div. 4.

There follows the 1st prize (tie) essay, div. 5, written by David DeJean, grade 10, John Hay J.A.C. Club, Salem, Ind., sponsored by Christopher Harrison Chapter.

## Our Charters of Freedom

By David DeJean

Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson—these men, key figures in the writing of our charters of freedom, were men of courage, vision, and wisdom. In fact, it has been said that seldom has a country, small as the 13 States, produced so many first-class leaders in a single generation.

These charters were the finest achievements of those men. They were not written hastily or haphazardly, but after deep thought and careful deliberation. This is one reason they have endured through 172 years and 5 wars; they were written not only in words but in the deeds of these great men, and continue to be defended not in splendid oratory alone, but in the actions of men, as at Gettysburg, Belleau Woods, and Guadalcanal.

Since their conception, these charters have been administered by men of the same high character that wrote them.

Our Constitution is changeless, yet changeable; timeless, but alterable to suit the time. It is changeless for the main body of the Constitution is never changed, yet is changeable through its system of amendments, and is thus altered to suit the conditions of the age.

In the past, many enemies have threatened our Constitution by trying to destroy the freedoms she guarantees; but in these times strong men have arisen and successfully defended her, not by pretty speeches, but by straightforward action. At this time, the enemy is Communism, and the challenge for defense falls to us. Will we meet it?

\* \* \*

The Junior American Citizen Publicity Scrapbook for 1960-61 will not be judged until the Continental Congress convenes. The prize winners will then be announced and prizes sent direct to the State J.A.C. Chairmen of the winning States. The winners, as well as the States winning prizes in the National J.A.C. Contest in categories other than essays, will be included in our J.A.C. article in the June-July issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.

# A D.A.R. Room Is Reborn

By Marydell Rous (Mrs. Benton S.) Lowe  
*Buildings and Grounds Committee*

Members of the 70th Continental Congress touring Continental Hall were delightfully surprised to discover a newly decorated Banquet Hall—a room that bore little resemblance to the old, drab chamber most of them remembered. The now-magnificent dining hall on the third floor of Continental Hall has been superbly refurbished with authentic styling, in keeping with many of the period rooms that grace the Hall.

First steps in the direction of improving the Banquet Hall were taken 4 years ago, when deteriorating wooden window casements were replaced with new, custom-designed, stainless-steel windowframes.

The final steps of rejuvenation were completed in January of this year, in time for the members of the National Board, then meeting in Washington, to occupy the "new" room for their customary luncheons.

The room is now painted a soft, greyed blue, which exactly matches the flocked damask wallpaper cover-

ing the existing panels around the room. The tray-style ceiling has been done in a shaded white, which blends with the walls. The beautiful fruit and laurel-leaf garland ceiling molding has been lightly tinted for accent.

It was found that the third floor windows, with their southern exposure, were above the treetops; with the large expanse of window, some type of light protection was greatly needed. To solve this, custom wooden-slat blinds painted to match the walls were installed.

The five windows themselves were dressed in an off-white moire cascade drapery with a top swag. The side cascades, swag, and tieback are trimmed with alizarin crimson tassel fringe. The American empire sofas were recovered, using crimson satin striped moire, with which the drapery cascades were faced. All of the dining-room chair seats have been recovered in small-patterned red damask.

A further elegant touch was in-

stallation of three 18-century-style imported, all-crystal, six-branched chandeliers.

A plate-glass mirror was framed over the mantel, using the existing beaded molding and trim. It is interesting to note that, when the dining room was originally furnished, an old oil painting of the captured Major André was placed over the mantel shelf. This painting now hangs in the Museum.

The history of the Banquet Room and its contents is interesting. The furniture in the Hall is the same that first greeted visitors to the newly completed Continental Hall. Purchase of the furniture was made possible from donations sought by means of a circular letter sent out in 1911 requesting such funds as memorial contributions. After obtaining the funds, an antique sideboard, six dining tables, and four serving tables of modern reproduction in mahogany were purchased. The two empire sofas and the very handsome mahogany knife boxes were also included in the group of furnishings then purchased. Sixty of the shield-back mahogany chairs were also of the original purchase, and the records show that at that time these beauti-

(Continued on Page 443)





# From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy,  
Registered Parliamentarian

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Because of the great interest in the subject of transfers, as evidenced by your letters, we shall answer the questions most frequently asked.

**QUESTION:** Who signs the transfer card when a member wishes to transfer from one chapter to another?

**ANSWER:** If the member is in good standing she is entitled to a transfer card signed by the Regent, Treasurer and Registrar of her chapter.

**QUESTION:** If the chapter officers refuse to sign or do not sign the transfer card, what can the member do?

**ANSWER:** The National Bylaws, Article XIII, Section 13, makes a provision for such a situation. The chapter officers have one month to comply with the member's request. If the transfer card is not granted within one month from the date of the request for a transfer by the member, then the Treasurer General has the power to record the transfer provided: (1) The transfer is requested by the member and (2) the transfer is requested by the chapter to which she is transferring.

**QUESTION:** Suppose the member wishes to transfer from a chapter to a membership at large?

**ANSWER:** If a member in good standing in a chapter wishes to transfer to membership at large, she requests a transfer card which must be signed by the chapter Regent, the chapter Treasurer and the chapter Registrar. If the request is not granted within one month from the date of the request, the member then makes a request to the Treasurer General for the transfer, stating the facts, and the Treasurer General is empowered by the National Bylaws to record the transfer.

**QUESTION:** How often may a member in good standing ask for a transfer?

**ANSWER:** There is no limit to the number of times a member may ASK for a transfer, but "NO MEMBER SHALL BE ENTITLED TO MORE THAN ONE TRANSFER A YEAR." (National Bylaws, Article XIII, Section 13.)

**QUESTION:** Does a member at large in good standing have to be invited by the chapter to which she wishes to transfer?

**ANSWER:** Yes. The National Bylaws use the term "to which she has been invited to transfer". This applies as well to a member wishing to transfer from one chapter to another (Article XIII, Section 13). Article XI, Section 12, states, "A member at large in good standing, desiring to become a member of a chapter, IF APPROVED BY THE CHAPTER OR ITS BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, as the chapter bylaws may provide, shall be entitled to a transfer card from the National Society."

**QUESTION:** May a member resign from membership in the National Society?

**ANSWER:** Yes, a member may resign provided she is in good standing. The resignation dates from the time the resignation is received by the Treasurer General.

**QUESTION:** Who recommends a member as an Organizing Regent?

**ANSWER:** The State Regent recommends a member at large for appointment as an Organizing Regent. The recommendation must be submitted to the Organizing Secretary General. The Organizing Secretary General then presents it to the National Board of Management. If the National Board of Management approves the appointment the Organizing Secretary General notifies the member of her appointment as Organizing Regent. Only a member at large in good standing may be appointed an Organizing Regent.

**QUESTION:** Who serves as Regent of a newly organized chapter?

**ANSWER:** The Organizing Regent serves as Regent until the date of the first election as specified in the adopted bylaws of the chapter. The Organizing Regent appoints the other officers to serve with her until the first election as provided in the bylaws.

**QUESTION:** Why does Continental Congress always come in the month of April and the week of the 19th?

**ANSWER:** Because it is a requirement of the National Bylaws. Article VIII, Section 1: "... Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, D. C., during the week in which the nineteenth of April falls." (There is an exception. See the Bylaws.) Also it is for the sentimental reason that it is the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. Minute Men gathered on the village green of Lexington early on the morning of April 19, 1775. British troops arriving to seize Samuel Adams and John Hancock exchanged shots with the Minute Men; several on each side were killed. When the British marched on to Concord, more Americans were waiting on the North Bridge and vicinity. The British had no stomach for more than a brief skirmish; retreating, they were harassed by sharpshooters all the way back to Boston. The British, in their "lobster-tail" red coats, were good targets for the American muskets. The British are said to have lost 200 men on that day.

**QUESTION:** Who may make the motion to rescind?

**ANSWER:** Any member.

**QUESTION:** What do you mean by the expression "Null and void"?

**ANSWER:** The words mean "having no force, binding power or validity". We use them because the words "null and void" convey a special meaning to certain acts of a chapter, etc. R.O.R. P. 54: "No mo-

tion is in order that conflicts with the constitution, bylaws, or standing rules or resolutions of the assembly, and if such a motion is adopted it is NULL AND VOID." This means that the resolution would be without force, binding power or validity. You will often see combined with the words "null and void" the words "ab initio" Latin words meaning, "from the beginning".

**QUESTION:** When does a plurality elect?

**ANSWER:** Robert, says, "In an assembly a plurality never elects except by virtue of a rule to that effect." (R.O.R. p. 24, line 3.) The National Society requires a majority vote to elect, and that pattern should be followed by the chapters. A majority vote, according to Robert, is more than half of the votes cast. The term "plurality" is never used except when there are more than two candidates. A plurality means more votes than any of the other candidates.

**QUESTION:** Is there any way to prevent any debate at all on a question before the chapter?

**ANSWER:** Yes, use the motion "Objection to the Consideration". If you wish to prevent any debate on a motion, the only way you can do it is to move "Objection to the consideration". If this motion is made, not even the introducer of the motion being objected to can debate the question.

**QUESTION:** How do you arrive at a "term of office"?

**ANSWER:** The length of the term of office should be stated in the bylaws. A person who serves as an officer for more than half the term is considered as having filled the term (P.L. p. 485, Question 207.)

**QUESTION:** How may we secure a model form for the bylaws of our chapter?

**ANSWER:** The D.A.R. Handbook, 1960, pages 128-134, has a model form of bylaws for a chapter. They were drawn to serve as a model for the average chapter but can be modified to serve even the largest chapter. This model form was drawn for the National Society by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. It is our wish that every chapter amend its bylaws to conform to this model.

**QUESTION:** May the tellers for a chapter election vote?

**ANSWER:** Certainly a teller may vote if she is qualified to vote.

**QUESTION:** May a tie be broken by lot?

**ANSWER:** Yes, your National Bylaws provide for breaking a tie by lot (Article VI, Section 3: "In case the seven highest cannot be determined on account of a tie, lots shall be cast . . .") R.O.R., page 196, says the best way is to continue to ballot until there is an election. P.L., page 234, says that sometimes this is not feasible and the tie is broken by lot.

**QUESTION:** Is a motion lost for lack of a second?

**ANSWER:** No. The question is not on the floor because it has not been stated by the chair. The chair will not state it, usually, unless there is a second (R.O.R., page 36.) If the chair states a motion without the motion's being seconded, any one may raise a point of order. It is better practice to say, "Is the motion seconded?"

# ★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

By Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

"Modern" Art has taken over the classrooms of our schools and colleges, much to the dismay of parents and taxpayers alike. Our children have not been given an opportunity to learn of the basic fundamentals of balance and the values of form which have characterized good Art throughout the known history of mankind. Artists, too, have been disturbed over this trend, but have, generally, been unable to stem the tide of "Modernism", because they could not understand the basic philosophy which is behind this strange and grotesque form of "expression."

The author of this special report came upon the answer, as a result of a letter which was mailed to an undetermined number of residents of Orange County, Calif. 2 or 3 years ago. It was circulated by the United Secularists of America, and was signed by Freeman J. Hill, Pres., and Robert C. Wick, Sec'y. It was an open attack on the religious values generally accepted by all of the Christian faiths.

"We 80 million Americans outside the church are unorganized. We take no stock in religious hokum but can do little to stop it until we are organized as they are . . . we must overcome our indifference and rise up in vigorous opposition to this 'holy' control by alleged 'divine revelation.' Secularist leaders throughout the land have organized the United Secularists of America. The U.S.A. has affiliated with it many Humanist, Free Thought and other secular groups plus hundreds of individual members in cities and towns from coast to coast," stated this letter. It was an open attempt to destroy faith in the established church and the Christian philosophy.

Our artist writer realized that the philosophical foundation for Communism, an economic structure, is Atheism, and that one cannot survive without the other. The early days of the Communist government in Russia saw a drive to enlist members into the Union of Militant Atheists. In 1936, it was estimated that there was a membership in the Soviet Union of over five million, and over two million in the youth section, the Young Militant Atheists. These figures continued to rise as time went on and the program was expanded under governmental pressure.

After contemplating this, it became clear to the artist that the purpose behind much of "Modern" Art was to destroy the individuality of man and to dull his sense of the beauties of nature, as created by God. How this was started, and the persons who began to infiltrate this Atheistic material into the world of art, makes this article most informative and, at the same time, interesting, as she has illustrated her points with several drawings made especially for this report.

Joan Bellaire was born in a studio in a Midwestern city, and learned to hold a brush almost as soon as she learned to

hold a spoon. Her mother and many of her family were artists, and this talent passed on to Joan. She studied in several art schools and, for a while, worked as a commercial artist, but the regimentation of this latter position was too great to be long endured. She has exhibited her canvases in art shows and has participated in art association activities. She was considered, until the "New" Art came into power, a competent critic at judgments. Most of her work has been in oils. She has given lectures on art and art appreciation before several women's clubs and has, for the same groups, conducted classes in oil painting. She has executed many portraits on commission. She is a skilled pianist and has composed scores for stage acts and other presentations. Her principal

pastime is bridge, which she plays with considerable ability.

She studied "Modern" Art diligently from its first appearance in the United States, as she is interested in new and unusual movements of any kind. She likes foreign cars, and even the latest dances. But the complete lack of emotional appeal of the "Modern" Art, the emptiness of this form of expression, drove her out of its ranks. She still does abstracts, but she calls them "linoleum" patterns.

It finally came to her that she loved the curves and balances of nature—the shadow of a baby's eyelash on its cheek, the translucence of an iris in the sunlight, the blue of a distant mountain—and she will not relinquish these delights for the barren futility of "Modern" Art.

## Our Future As Revealed by "Modern" Art

By Joan Bellaire

It is a curious fact that, even though an artist takes no interest in the political or religious activities going on about him, the art objects he produces still will reflect to a degree these same religious and political tenets, as well as the other mores, customs and standards of his time. This is so invariably true that historians can and do reconstruct the creeds, habits and attitudes of an extinct culture by the art objects left behind by them.

The prime purposes of Art are to reflect life and to interpret truth, and it has always, throughout history, proven to be an indubitable barometer to the creeds and codes of any civilization. So it might be profitable for us to take a look at our Art of today, from the standpoint of what it will reveal about us to the historian 500 years hence, hoping that it will give us a better understanding of ourselves and perhaps an insight into our problems.

As a simplified example of how this works, let us look at the early Egyptian civilization, since everyone is familiar with two of their Art objects, the Sphinx and the Pyramids.



Evidence of the early Egyptian concern with life after death are these stone sculptures from the pyramid tombs (2700 B. C. to 2200 B. C.), placed there for the departed spirit to inhabit should the embalmed body be destroyed.



These objects have been standing for many centuries, and will probably still be intact when New York's steel skyscrapers are gone. The Pyramids are catambed with tombs containing bodies in mummy cases. These mummies were so well embalmed that they were preserved when found in this century. The Egyptians evidently expended a great deal of energy and research to attain such skill in embalming. So, the historian concludes that these people valued permanency and believed in a material resurrection after death, in contrast to our belief in a continuation of spiritual life. We are quite casual, by comparison, in our treatment of the dead.

Another simplified example would be the Dutch painters, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Van de Meer, and others. Just a glance at their pictures of rosy-cheeked housewives and their rosy-cheeked children; portraits of big fat burghers dressed in rich materials; still-life pictures of fruit, food, kitchen interiors and neighborhood life reveal the Hollanders as a people who stress home life and good living, and they certainly are a very domestic nation.

A more pagan illustration is the Pre-Columbian Art of the Aztecs, Toltecs and Mayans. Their sculptorings are fascinatingly beautiful from an artist's standpoint, but all of them express cruelty and accent heartlessness. Their artists were skilled in converging lines to accent and lead the eye to a certain feature which would be, invariably, something gruesome: a feathered snake, an ampu-



Feathered serpent—drawn from a figure on the Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl, Teotihuacan, Mexico.

tated hand, or possibly a skull. And historians rate them as the most cruel race that ever lived.

In order to study ourselves in the mirror of today's Art, our so-called "Modern" Art, it is necessary to inspect the school or culture that pre-

ceded it, that which was produced in the period from the Renaissance up to the 20th century. We may call this the "Christian" era for convenience, although this is not an official title, but it corresponds in time to the period of development of the Christian religion and the gradual acceptance of Christian standards of living. This does not mean that the artists necessarily were Christians, nor that the people were, but the tenets advocated by Christianity were promulgated publicly during this era and undoubtedly were gradually accepted in Europe and America, and they exerted a great influence upon our laws and general patterns of behavior.

In speaking of Christian Art, no particular reference is meant to the actual church decorations or denominational paintings such as *The Last Supper*. Rather, we should consider the Art that is the outgrowth of everyday life under the influence of Christianity, and look for the sociological effect of the Christian teachings on our customs and attitudes. Of course, at the start of this period, almost all paintings had an actual connection with the church, but as time went on and this religion became more and more accepted, we are concerned with the observable developments that emanated in a general way from this creed.



An etching of the 1880's showing attention given to muscle and bone structure, even by a lesser-known artist and reproduced by the etcher.

Portraits became very popular. This is a direct product of the Christian concept that every individual is entitled to dignity, having been made in the image of God with the right of free choice. At first, only important personages were used as subjects but, later, all classes were painted and there are many famous pictures of peasants. It is possible that the Christian, himself, does not consider this particular phase of his religion to be

one of the most significant, but, in studying results as revealed by their art, we find this to be a very valuable contribution and one that made a strong impression on the living conditions and governments of mankind.

Landscapes glorifying nature came into demand and the handiworks of God: trees, mountains, clouds, etc., became the models of the era. The "universal laws of God": balance, rhythm, contrast, unity, were the



ABC's of the artist's works. He utilized pure form in layouts, but his ultimate goal was to interpret the spirit and essence of nature, which included all the things that the Christian accepts as being made by God. The art student dedicated himself to Truth, with a capital "T." He studied anatomy and muscle structure; all nature forms, such as cloud formations, mountains in various lights, tree growths, tidal and wave movements of the ocean; color chemistry; and the mathematical science of perspective. At various periods and localities these nature forms were handled differently, of course, with various techniques and styles, but always Nature was the inspiration. Some of it was photographic, much of it was not.

It is important to mention here that artists of the Christian nations are not the only ones to glorify nature. This is also done in other Theist cultures, such as the Zen-Buddhists in China and Japan. Their dramatic interpretations of nature are powerful and exciting; however, they are far



Bas-relief in stone, from Buddhist culture (about the time of Christ). Although not photographic, tribute is paid to nature in depicting the agility and fierceness of the animal. Only a thorough study of the form and movements of the tiger would result in catching its feeling in these few lines.

from photographic. This forceful Art never departs from the truths of

nature, although the treatment of subjects is entirely different from Occidental techniques. The Zen-Buddhist artist, after a thorough study of his subject (perhaps a scene), gives sufficient meditation to both its physical and spiritual characteristics, then reduces its essentials to a few skillful brush strokes, producing a superior and beautiful work. Also, their creed of religion seems to eliminate pettiness, such as gossip, and emphasizes philosophy and self-discipline.

To return to the Art of today: soon after the turn of the century, we find a new and strident note creeping into some of the exhibits, particularly in Russia and Germany. Sometime around 1912, there was a concrete organization of this movement by four men who called themselves "The Blue Four"; but later, when joined by other artists, they called themselves "The Blue Riders." These four men were Wassily Kandinsky, Alexis Jawlensky, Paul Klee and Lionel Feininger, and they had at least one thing in common—they were self-admitted Atheists and, themselves, professed Atheism. Kandinsky and Jawlensky were Communists and served as commissars under Lenin. Kandinsky was Chief Commissar of Art and he established 43 museums for Lenin.

Of course, the political doctrine of Communism is based upon the atheistic creed that there is no God. Therefore, man has no dignity as having been made in His image, and so the individual is of no importance, but is to be regimented to serve the State (which the Communist puts in

the place of God). This, of course, is in direct contrast to the Christian idea.

Klee and Feininger called themselves "Revolutionists," and when they first organized their movement they called it "Revolutionary" Art, but later they appropriated the name of "Modern" Art, much as the Socialists appropriated the name "Progressive" in politics.

This was a wise move on their part, because everyone likes ideas that are modern, in the sense of being up-to-date. And, in the resulting conflict between the Atheistic Art and the Christian Art, it appears from this name "Modern," if one fails to look deeper, that the conflict is merely between the new and the old (the same old conflict which each generation wages), instead of between the Theistic and Atheistic ideologies.

Although two of the four Atheists who promulgated this Art are Russians, "Modern" Art seems to have had more success in America and Europe than in Russia. It is said the present regime in the Soviet Union disapproves "Modern" Art for their own citizens. This is typical of Communism, for their entire history is one of apparent contradictions and reversals of policy.

It is easy to discern the imprint of Atheism on this new art, which incidentally, is very dictatorial and lays down strict rules, the most prominent of which is that NO NATURE OBJECT MAY BE PAINTED REALISTICALLY unless for propaganda purposes. Under the laws of "Modern" Art, a portrait painter of the old school is not even considered an artist; he is a "mechanic." The "Modern" artist, when painting a person, allows no individuality to impinge. Only pure forms may be used: that is, the head shall be an oval or sphere; the arms and legs are cylinders, often with club feet—the subject becomes a robot man, completely regimented, with no discernible features of his own, nor even muscle structure. No longer does the poor confused art student study the various phases of his trade—he just lets his conscience, or sometimes his subconscious, be his guide. Of course, not all the people who embrace this Art are Atheists. Many just think it is the thing to do, not even knowing or thinking of the creed back of it.

Another destructive rule of the

"Modern" Art is that there are no standards of judging. This really brought chaos to the Art world and practically destroyed commercial values. This devastating edict is a by-product of the Atheistic (also Communistic) tenet that there is no God—so there is no right nor wrong—so who's to judge? The old artist accepted the Christian idea that humility before God is necessary to greatness; and if he, himself, were not a Christian he bowed to public opinion and acted humble, anyway. Not so the "Modern" artist, who claims to be all important in himself, being an intellectual; and since by edict there is no standard by which to judge him, he feels justified in painting and exhibiting a canvas that portrays only "how he felt" when he gobbled the paint on, seemingly never being prey to the fear that those who look at his daubs may think "who cares what he felt?" The observer no longer need say "I know nothing about art, but I know what I like," because all he needs know now, is that Nature cannot be the criterion.

The Modern painter, in addition to his abstracts, does a great deal of propaganda work on subjects of "social consciousness", following the Communists' lines of thought. He glorifies the sordid and ugly; portrays capitalism as evil; and fosters conflict between groups of any kind. Any form of prettiness, luxury, or spirituality is strictly banned. But foremost of all his edicts is the elimination, in his paintings, of the beauties of nature.

On May 26, 1958, the Vancouver Province (Canada) printed a photograph of a stone statue of Christ, by Sir Jacob Epstein, the English Modernist who is often named with the latter "Blue Riders" group. This carving is a typical propagandist work. It seems a Citizens' Committee of Vancouver wished to purchase this "Modern" work of art with public money, but were opposed by some other citizens.

A Christian's conception of Christ should project great intelligence, but Epstein's monstrosity has an animal-like forehead that ends just above the eyebrows; a Christian's representation of Christ would depict great understanding—Epstein's Christ has unseeing eyes; Christ, as the Christian's ideal, would portray sensitivity and kindness, but the nose of this statue



"UNESCO brown man", which represents "all of us, every one on earth," a typical robot treatment in the "Modern" art manner. Note the complete lack of individuality or feature.



is wide and course, heavy and brutal, with no trace of sensitivity or kindness; Christ's life exemplified self-discipline and self-denial, while the mouth of Epstein's carving is repulsive with greed, bestiality, and self-indulgence unequaled even by brutal pagan carvings; the chin is not that of a person who preached love and forgiveness, but is heavy, stubborn and belligerent, extending forward almost the full width of the face. Even the pose of the body is in opposition to the traditional character of Christ, who was out-reaching and invited all to come to Him. Epstein's statue projects no invitation, but has narrow shoulders, with the arms hugged tightly to the body, while the insensitive, blocklike hands are folded tightly across his stomach. Even the toes curl under, stressing the forbidding appearance.

Of course, to have managed so that every line and feature portrays the exact opposite of the Christian ideal could not be an accident, but actually required great skill. Epstein was recognized as a brilliant and skilled artist even before he joined the Modernists. This carving was planned well as an insult to Christianity, and one wonders what terrible impression it might impose on young minds if exhibited daily, in public. The Atheistic influence is strongly visible on this sacrilege.

It is not necessary for anyone to repudiate "Modern" Art—nor need you subscribe to it, if you do not approve the creed behind it. It is only a barometer of the current trends. If a barometer shows pink to indicate rain and someone paints it blue, it will rain just the same—just so, your repudiation or acceptance of this Art. However, if you are the type of person who feels the awe of nature when you stand before high mountains or in a redwood forest, or, if you believe that you have ever felt the presence of God, you very likely will not like this Atheistic art, instinctively.

These two arts, per se, are not important. But as a reflection of what is happening to the Christian culture, they are very important. Almost any of the current "Modern" showings indicate that the Atheistic culture has succeeded in taking over Art.

Another amazing revelation discernible by a study of the art objects of any certain era, is that the *inroads of decadency become apparent*. Decadency has come to all civilizations



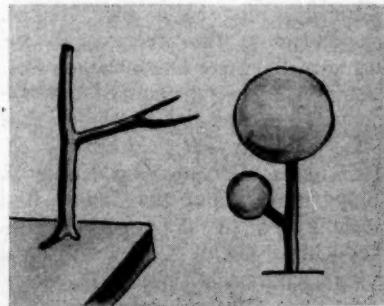
Epstein's "Modern" interpretation of Christ.

so far, one after the other. Everyone is familiar with Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, but not so many realize that history consists of hundreds of repetitions of the rise and fall of various cultures, all following a similar path. When the strong and virile standards that developed a civilization in the first place are allowed to deteriorate, the end of that culture is marked! Of course, in discussing cultures, we do not deal in decades, but in centuries. An examination of the course of the Christian, then of the "Modern" Art, will show that the former culture is definitely doomed unless there is a quick and forceful (probably militant) bolstering of the principles that are part and parcel of it and that produced our present living standards and brought our economic and industrial developments to their current level. It is not conceivable that Atheism can retain for Americans their treasured privileges and freedom from regimentation.

Perhaps the elusive purpose of life that has been sought for centuries, by philosophers and thinking men, is to attain a high civilization without allowing decadence to creep in. It is that of which Christ spoke in His *Sermon on the Mount* and which all Christians repeat when they say, in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

The abandoning of Christian ethics can not be considered as only an affair of morals by a citizen; it is a matter of retaining or losing the comfortable living arrangements and conditions that emanated from Christianity and capitalism. The private ownership of property and the means of producing wealth is an outgrowth of the Christian philosophy applied to our everyday lives; it is the realization that God endowed each man with freedom of choice. If we wish to retain the benefits of Christianity, we must retain the disciplines that accompany that philosophy.

It is not "goodness" to be lenient with a narcotic peddler who would undermine our youth and consequently our national strength; it is a weakness. To be lax in the fulfillment of our individual responsibilities to our families (note the divorce statistics) will definitely impair our whole economic and moral structure. If we have become a nation of social liars, even though with only "white lies," we are destroying our own virility. Our country was built up by men and women who did thousands of dollars of business on their spoken word. Now we get trapped if we hire a \$50 job done without a written contract. Just 50 years ago, divorce was unusual for



Our artist examined five books of "Modern" Art but found no trees; in a sixth, she saw two—similar to the above.

people with families. Now, thousands of children are without one or both parents, and the juvenile delinquency rate soars.

The Atheistic "Modern" Art has been able to assume control of almost all museums, Art associations, and elementary, secondary and college institutions of learning. In spite of the fact that practically no one likes it, it is now definitely representing our culture, not because of being preferred but because we are adopting the Atheistic ethics that go with "Modern" Art!

(To be continued in June-July)

# State Activities

## WYOMING

Beautiful Powell, Wyo., gateway to the fabulous Yellowstone National Park, in the northwest corner of the Cowboy State, visited this year by over a million tourists, was chosen for the Wyoming State Organization's 45th Annual State Conference. The meetings were held in Odd Fellows Hall, September 11-13, 1960; the State Regent, Mrs. George William Campbell, presided at all sessions.

On Sunday evening before official opening of the Conference the hostess chapter, Medicine Wheel, held a reception. The entertainment consisted of music, and colored slides taken during the 69th Continental Congress and arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Davis of Casper. Mrs. W. Franklin White was narrator, in the absence of Mrs. Davis.

Following the processional, directed by Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, at 9 a.m. on Monday, the Conference was opened with the usual ritual. A warm welcome was given by the hostess chapter regent, Mrs. Dorothy P. Briggs, and words of greeting were added by the Hon. John Dixon, Mayor of Powell. Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, First State Vice Regent, responded to the welcome in the name of the State Organization. Distinguished guests introduced and welcomed included the Honorary Past State Regents—Mrs. Anthony M. Reis, Mrs. C. A. Allen, Mrs. E. Floyd Deuel, and the Junior Past State Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee—Mrs. Glenn Oliver, National Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine, State Officers, and regents representing eight out of the nine Wyoming chapters.

Reports of committees were called for, which included the interesting report of the Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, Mrs. John W. Lavery, relative to some proposed changes.

J. E. Christensen, President of the North West Community College in Powell, Wyo. addressed the Daughters, taking for his subject the theme of the Conference, *For What Avail, If Freedom Fail*. During his talk he referred several times to articles he had read in the D.A.R. Magazine, and in appreciation of his recognition of our magazine, a year's sub-

scription will be sent to the college library with the compliments of Mrs. Mary Holman, a member of Fort Casper Chapter.

Among items of business considered were the appointments of Mrs. Earl Basham of Powell to serve as State Chaplain, pro tem, Mrs. Paul Brewer, of the Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, having tendered her resignation due to ill health; Mrs. Alexander Simpson of the Fort Casper Chapter as State Auditor; Mrs. C. A. Allen of the Jacques Laramie Chapter as State Parliamentarian; and Mrs. E. Floyd Deuel of the Luke Voorhees Chapter as State Genealogist. The title of Honorary State Regent was conferred upon Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, the most recent Past State Regent. These were carried unanimously.

Contributions were allowed for a full-page advertisement in the D.A.R. Magazine, for the Washington Memorial Chapel, and for Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee Schools.

The beautiful and impressive memorial service was conducted at the close of the morning session by the State Chaplain, pro tem, Mrs. Earl Basham, assisted by young Pages and ushers. A candle was lighted for each departed Daughter and a white rose was presented to a representative of her chapter. This ceremony, and the reading and prayers by the Chaplain, was beautiful and moving. It was appreciated by the members as a thoughtful and fitting commemoration of their departed loved ones.

A delightful organ recital and songs by the assembly opened the afternoon session. The National Vice Chairmen and chapter regents gave their reports, all showing fine work on many projects, with emphasis on national defense.

The banquet Monday evening was held in the Odd Fellows Hall and was highlighted by the dedication of the newly purchased nylon Flag, with its 50 stars, topped with a gold American eagle. Mrs. Reis, National Vice Chairman of the Flag of the United States, assisted by Mrs. Fay Peebles, displayed *Old Glory* in its full glory, gave her inspiring tribute, and led the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. Thora Rogers, member of the hostess chapter, was a capable

and charming toastmistress. The invocation was given by the Rev. George Turner. A paper, entitled *Reminiscing*, written by Mrs. Irving Clark, Honorary State Regent and organizing regent of Medicine Wheel Chapter, was read by Mrs. C. G. Cypreansen, the State Press Chairman. The Medicine Wheel Chapter takes its name from a landmark some 45 miles from Powell. This great Medicine Wheel, on top of the Big Horn Mountains near Sheridan, has been ascribed to Indians. It is accepted as a prehistoric Indian shrine. Hon. Glenn Parker, Associate Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court, was the main speaker for the evening. He stressed the necessity of the United States of America returning to the practice of constitutional principles and spoke of the dangers that result from the increase of centralization of government and of the wisdom of retaining the Connally Reservation to protect our domestic affairs from foreign intervention, and admonished the Daughters to be constantly alert and vigilant in the fight to preserve American freedom.

Committee reports were concluded Tuesday morning. Mrs. Earl Basham, a member of Medicine Wheel Chapter having been duly nominated, and elected to serve as State Chaplain for the year, was installed in her office.

Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, Chairman of Resolutions, gave the third and final reading of those presented for consideration. All resolutions adopted by the 69th Continental Congress, N.S.D.A.R., were endorsed, as were those relating to the National Forests, Urban Renewal, Mental Health, and World Court. The Daughters emphasized the importance of United States history being taught in the school system; the Wyoming State Organization, N.S. D.A.R., extended its thanks and appreciation to the Hon. J. J. Hickey, Governor of Wyoming, for issuing the State Proclamation for the observance of National American History Month for the 11th consecutive year.

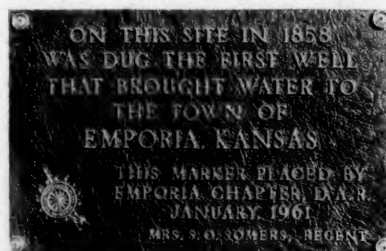
Mrs. Campbell, State Regent, on behalf of the National Chairman of Membership presented the Sheridan Chapter a certificate showing the greatest percentage increase in membership. Representing the Sheridan

(Continued on Page 446)



# with the CHAPTERS

**Emporia** (Emporia, Kan.). A bronze plaque that will mark the location of the first well to bring water to the Emporia (Kan.) townsite was presented to the city of Emporia on January 9 by Emporia Chapter as part of its observation of the Kansas Centennial. Mrs. S. O. Somers, regent, made the presentation, and Mayor Robert I. Anderson accepted the plaque,



which is pictured here. The plaque has been placed on the west side of the civic auditorium building, built on the site of the old well.

This well was dug in May 1858 by John Hammond, the town's leading contractor and builder, and his son William. Another well had been dug earlier but had failed to yield water; and the townspeople, discouraged, were loading up their belongings to leave when the well was brought in. With assurance of a plentiful supply of water, Emporians unpacked their belongings, and by nightfall "the sound of hammer and building could be heard all over town," according to an article in the May 15, 1858, edition of the *Kansas News*.

Taking part in the program were Dr. Everett Rich, Emporia State College, who told of the digging of the well; John G. Atherton, attorney, who reviewed the history of the town and described the first buildings built by John Hammond; and Miss Lucina Jones, chapter historian, who was chairman of the program. Approximately 75 persons attended, including 10 members of the Hammond family, representing four generations, all of the city officials, Orville Mosher (the Lyon County Historical Museum curator), and members of the chapter.

The chapter was given special recognition at the State meeting, March 6-8, at Manhattan, as the plaque was the only one reported in the State during the year.—*Elsie R. Wells.*

**Fort Dearborn** (Evanston, Ill.) celebrated its 66th Anniversary and Illinois Day (1818) with a breakfast December 3 at the Orrington Hotel. Mrs. Charles Jules Michelet, Jr., presided and introduced Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, State Regent; Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Honorary State Regent and chapter regent; Mrs. George M. Campbell, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Morris E. Griffins, State Treasurer; State Chairmen—Mrs. Edward G. Gross (Honor Roll), Mrs. Albert G. Peters (Organization of Chapters), Mrs. Joseph C. Cooke (Americanism), and Mrs. Robert Thompson

(Genealogical Records). Also present were Mrs. Charles Graham, Past State Treasurer; Mrs. Emery Robinson, 4th Division Director; Mrs. Ralph Wilson, Editor, *Illinois News*; and numerous 4th Division regents.

Mrs. Warren S. Williams, honorary chapter regent, reviewed early Evanston history; Mrs. Arthur R. Weed announced the names of honorees for 50-year certificates: Mrs. Wilbur Helm, Mrs. Thomas I. Stacy, Mrs. Charles B. Nelson, Mrs. Charles E. Parkhill, Miss Lucy Stewart, Mrs. Arthur S. Merrill, Mrs. Frederick S. Deibler, and Mrs. Warren S. Williams. The last three were able to be present.

In line with membership, Mrs. Frances Paullin Schneible, honorary chapter regent, and Mrs. Ericsson McLaughlin were presented as members with family ties in the chapter. The former's late mother, two sisters, and a daughter and the latter's daughter, late mother, and grandmother all have papers in our 66-year files.

Mrs. Louis F. Burchwood, historian, introduced President Wesley M. Westenberg (Kendall College), who spoke on Illinois history.

Chapter accomplishments in 2 years include 84 new members, an active Junior group of 36, generous gifts to Tamassee (\$800) and Kate Duncan Smith (\$600), favorable press notices (3000 inches), ancestral charts completed, and attainment of Gold Star Honor Roll.



The photograph pictures the Fort Dearborn Chapter Board and Illinois Day Committee members. Seated in the front row (left to right) are Mrs. Warren S. Williams, Mrs. Frances P. Schneible, Mrs. Charles T. Michelet, Jr. (chapter regent), Mrs. Harry W. Blount, and Miss Myrtle Cash. Those standing are (left to right) Mrs. Irwin L. Merry, Mrs. Louis F. Burchwood, Miss Charis Strong, Mrs. A. O. Baumann, Mrs. Carl Schoby, Mrs. Fred Flader, Mrs. Arthur R. Weed, Mrs. James L. Poole, Mrs. Justus Mozart, Miss Ruth Rathbun, Mrs. Edson M. Brock, Miss Lillian Harwood, and Mrs. George H. Crampton.—*Faye Fullerton (Mrs. Charles Jules) Michelet, Jr.*

**Chappaqua** (Chappaqua, N. Y.). A new 50-star, 6- by 10-foot, United State Flag was presented to the Town of New Castle by Chappaqua Chapter at a luncheon meeting on October 18, 1960, at the First Congregational Church. Given in honor of the occasion, the Flag was first flown over the United States Capitol in Washington, D. C., as testified in a letter to

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York by the Architect of the Capitol, J. George Stewart. The letter reads as follows:

"This is to certify that the enclosed flag was flown over the Capitol of the United States. It is my understanding that the Flag is for Chappaqua Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Chappaqua, N. Y."



Shown at the presentation ceremonies are (left to right): Mrs. H. E. Kester, State Chairman, Flag of the United States of America Committee; New Castle Supervisor, J. Edward Fox; Mrs. Clifford V. Fisher, regent, Chappaqua Chapter; and Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., Vice President General and Honorary State Regent. Luncheon guests also included Rev. Edwin McLane, minister of education at the First Congregational Church, Chappaqua; Mrs. Joseph W. Phair, Senior Organizing Secretary, Children of the American Revolution; and regents from chapters throughout Westchester County, N. Y.—*Mrs. C. V. Fisher.*

**Rebecca Boyce** (Waxahachie, Tex.) "Socialism is the foe of free men," Mrs. Felix Irwin of Corpus Christi, Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., said in her address on *The Constitution* for the Rebecca Boyce Chapter, at the reassembly luncheon on September 16, 1960, at the Country Club. Mrs. O. K. Smith, regent, presided.

Mrs. Irwin quoted Thomas Jefferson in her analysis of the Constitution of the United States: "Government is best which governs least." In her resumé of the ideals of the framers of the Constitution, she spoke of the sovereignty of the individual as expressed in the preamble.

"The disease of communism," born of the overthrow of Czarist Russia, has consumed 900 million persons, Mrs. Irwin pointed out. The philosophy of government set up in the Constitution, which Americans often take for granted, was hampered with the 16th Amendment, which instituted income tax, she said.

The speaker noted, also, the National Society's objection to Khrushchev's 1959 visit to the United States. She asked careful study of the Constitution through Constitution Week, September 17-23.

Mrs. Irwin expressed her appreciation for the Rebecca Boyce Chapter, which she contacted in her first State office through Mrs. J. A. Weiborn of Dallas, daughter of Mrs. Sid Farrar, local chapter organizer.

*You and Your Constitution* was presented by Miss Judy Kemper and Miss Jacquelyn Griffith, students in the senior

civics class at Waxahachie High School. Miss Kemper displayed pictures highlighting the preamble and Miss Griffith read her essay on the Constitution which was judged the best in the class.

The D.A.R. Constitution test accents Constitution Day. Compiled by the National Defense Committee of the National Society, the test, anticipating Constitution Day, was supplied by the Rebecca Boyce chapter through its Constitution Week Chairman to the daily newspaper in Waxahachie.



The window display pictured was arranged for Rebecca Boyce Chapter by Eubanks Bros., florists, of Waxahachie.—*Lois Feltenberger (Mrs. E. A.) Wright.*

**John Eager Howard** (Baltimore, Md.) celebrated its 50th Anniversary and the presentation of a 50-year membership pin to its chapter member, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, on February 15, 1961, at the State Chapter House.

The pin was presented in the Dick Room at 1:30 p. m. Members of the chapter, Mrs. John Marshall Lee, Jr. (Mrs. Woollen's daughter), and Mrs. Allen (regent of Mrs. Lee's chapter in Richmond, Va.) were present.

The chapter regent, Mrs. Harry F. Buckingham, spoke of the honor and privilege of being regent of the chapter at this time. She said the chapter was organized by Mrs. William Buckingham 50 years ago, and she was more than appreciative that she had been chosen to be regent in the Anniversary Year.

The regent introduced Mrs. Elmer St. C. Maxwell, who presented Mrs. Woollen with a beautiful framed poem, apropos of the occasion, which was written by her sister, Miss Anna Matsinger. Mrs. Woollen's sister, Mrs. George S. Blome, had presented her with a gold card tray the Saturday preceding the tea, in which the 50th Anniversary invitation was encased.

Before presenting the pin to Mrs. Woollen, Mrs. Loyal R. Alden, a past regent, told how the chapter was organized by Mrs. Woollen's mother, Mrs. William Buckingham, and Mrs. James Patton. She said Mrs. Woollen had been a loyal and devoted D.A.R., giving her services generously and willingly to the chapter and the State and National Society. Mrs. Alden then pinned the 50-year membership pin on Mrs. Woollen, who accepted it and thanked the chapter. She said she was very proud to be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and urged the younger members to carry on the fine work of the Society.

At 2 p. m. in the Dick Room, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Woollen, Mrs. Frank Shramek (State Regent), Mrs. Ross B. Hager (Historian General), and Mrs.

George S. Blome received the guests, including State and National Officers, State Chairmen, chapter regents, distinguished Maryland Daughters, and members of the chapter. A large and beautiful 50th Anniversary cake was cut by Mrs. Elmer St. C. Maxwell, a past chapter regent.

Mrs. Arthur C. Bushey, Jr., vice regent, was overall chairman for the celebration. Members of her committee were the chapter regent, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. J. Hall Kent, Mrs. Frederick W. Kuehle, Mrs. Elmer St. C. Maxwell, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, and Miss Sarah Margaret Hawkins.—*Katherine R. Kuehle.*

**Princeton** (Princeton, N. J.). To celebrate American History Month in February, members of Norven Society, Children of the American Revolution, presented historical tableaux at a meeting of Princeton Chapter at the home of its chaplain, Mrs. Lefferts Loetscher, on February 16, 1961.

The children were under the leadership of their senior president, Mrs. Richard Woodbridge, and the musical program was directed by Mrs. Frank A. Rechif. *Betsy Ross Making the First American Flag* was portrayed by Sue Ann Mesner



(see photograph), with the C. A. R. singing *It's a Grand Old Flag*. *Washington Crossing the Delaware* was Sally Rechif; her mother read a poem describing this historic event. Coralee Walton was *Molly Pitcher at the Well*, and in another tableau told the story of General Mercer at the Battle of Princeton to Francis and Caleb Fullan, Andy Evatt, and Sally Rechif. Poems describing the various tableaux were supplied by the chapter historian, Miss Genevieve C. Cobb.

Mrs. Rechif directed the singing of old and loved songs, including *Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes*, which was greatly admired by Washington; *Oh, Dear! What Can the Matter Be?*; and *Hail, Columbia*, a solo sung by Mrs. Frank Evatt. The C. A. R. Song was also given. *The Star Spangled Banner* concluded a charming afternoon, enjoyed by adults and juniors alike.—*Mrs. A. C. Cornish.*

#### NOTICE

When sending in a list of subscribers, please do not include other material on the same page. Use a separate sheet for comments or additional information.

**Hannah Emerson Dustin** (Marysville, Ohio). October 11, 1960—anniversary of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—was the date chosen by members of Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter to dedicate the marking of the oldest brick home in Marysville.

The bronze plaque reads  
"The Oldest Brick Home in  
Marysville

Built by Cyprian Lee on  
Land purchased May 10, 1828

Placed by  
Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
1960"

Now known as *The Threshold*, the house, built in 1832, is now owned by Dr. and Mrs. Paul Zaugg and houses an antique and interior decorating business.



From left to right in the picture are: Mrs. Ralph E. Nicol (the regent), Mrs. Zaugg, Dr. Zaugg, Mrs. Charles C. D. Lee, Mrs. Homer Thrall, Sr., Mrs. William Coleman, Mrs. Paul Howard, Mrs. Burl Southard, Mrs. F. H. Young, Mrs. Clair Thompson, Mrs. James O. Evans, Mrs. Clarence Hoopes, Mrs. John Heller, Mrs. Louis P. Rausch, and Mr. Rausch.

Mrs. Lee's husband is a grandson of the original owner, Mrs. Rausch is organizing regent of the chapter, and Mr. Rausch was responsible for ordering and placing the marker.

Following the dedication, Dr. and Mrs. Zaugg graciously entertained the group at a tea.—*Mrs. Clair Thompson.*

**Paducah** (Paducah, Ky.). Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General, participated in ceremonies at the East End Cemetery, Cadiz, Ky., on October 30, 1960, unveiling a memorial to Trigg County soldiers and patriots of the Revolution. Mrs. Hoke called the roll of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots whose names were listed on the bronze marker.

The occasion culminated long-continued effort by Mrs. Courtland Moore Neel, a member of Paducah Chapter, to place markers honoring Trigg County soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War.

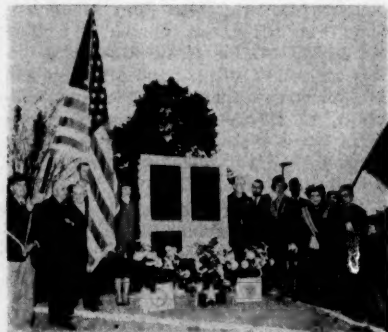
Near the entrance to the cemetery, bronze plaques bearing the names of 97 soldiers of the three wars were unveiled in impressive ceremonies before several hundred people. The program began with presentation of the Colors by members of the Trigg County American Legion Post. Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, Kentucky State Chaplain, gave the invocation, and Mayor Jesse R. Watkins of Cadiz made the welcome address. Charles F. Hinds of Frankfort, State Archivist and secretary of State historic highway markers, commended the project, and said, "In the last decade, too many of our young people have been allowed to mature in ignorance



of the wealth of our American heritage. Now, we are beginning to move out and mark the sites which commemorate places and people of historic significance." Charles Thomas Wadlington of Memphis, a native of Trigg County, donated the marker to Revolutionary soldiers, which contains 26 names. Rev. Robert White of Cadiz gave the benediction, and "Taps" was sounded by two members of the Trigg County High School band.

Others participating in the ceremonies were Mrs. Inez Hardin, regent of Paducah Chapter; Mrs. Louis D. Balthasar, historian of Paducah Chapter; Mrs. H. Stanley White, Mrs. Thornton Bryan, Jr., Judge R. H. Upton, and C. V. Maxfield of Cadiz; James Tipler Wadlington of Memphis; Mrs. Courtland M. Neel and Mrs. W. Parke Taylor of Paducah. Members of the American Legion and Boy Scouts of Trigg County assisted in the program.

Pictured in the photograph are (left to right) Vance Leneave, Mayor Jesse R. Watkins, Charles Thomas Wadlington, James Tipler Wadlington, Mrs. H. Stanley White, Jr., Mrs. Inez Hardin, Charles F. Hinds, Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, C. V. Maxfield, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke (Historian



General, N. S. D. A. R.), Wallace Sivills, Mrs. Thornton Bryan, Jr., and Mrs. Louis D. Balthasar.—*Susan Crossland Jett.*

**New York City** (New York, N. Y.) On January 7, 1961, New York City Chapter celebrated its 70th Anniversary in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Plaza in New York City, under the capable chairmanship of Mrs. Feroll Moore Pyle, who was assisted by a fine committee. This occasion had profound meaning, in that Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, was our honor guest. It was also the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington, which we have celebrated since 1897.

New York City Chapter was the first to be formed in the National Society, having received confirmation of its name and the appointment of an organizing regent from the National Society October 11, 1890; it was formally organized April 19, 1891.

The reception, with our regent, Mrs. Samuel C. Carter, Jr., heading the receiving line, was held in the Baroque Room. It was followed by a program whose highlight was an interesting and informative talk by our President General, who reviewed the history of the founding of the National Society. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent, dedicated our new 50-star flag. Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General, and many Na-

tional and State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents were present. The program was followed by a tea in the candle-lit Crystal Room.



From right to left in the photograph are: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General; Mrs. Samuel C. Carter, Jr., regent, New York City Chapter; Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; and Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Regent, New York State Society.—*Mrs. John D. O'Brien.*

**Alleghany** (Blacksburg, Va.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary on Thursday, January 5, at a luncheon meeting at Hardie House. The golden theme was carried out in table appointments and menu. Arrangements of yellow spring flowers were used, and the tables were laid with gold color cloths. Attractive placecards, also carrying out the theme, were used. Two charter members, Mrs. Claudius Lee and Mrs. Robert Ellett, attended. They were presented with corsages of yellow roses, name and address books with names of all those attending, and 50-year certificates from National Headquarters.

Mrs. Susie R. Manges gave a résumé of chapter history since its founding, stressing the first 40 years. She stated that the first meeting took place at the home of Mrs. Paul B. Barringer, wife of the president of V.P.I., with 17 members present. Highlights in the achievements of the chapter were given and all regents named. Mrs. Manges also related the chapter's financial struggles and its fine work, especially during World War I, in selling war bonds and savings stamps.

The guest speaker, Dr. Goodrich Wilson, of Bristol, Va., was introduced by Mrs. R. W. Engle. Dr. Wilson is a well-known, retired Presbyterian minister and historian. His column, *The Southwest Corner*, has appeared for many years in *The Roanoke Times*. He is now writing a book incorporating his knowledge of the history of this part of the State. Dr. Wilson spoke on the early history of Blacksburg from the earliest settlers through the Revolutionary period. He gave anecdotes concerning Col. William Preston, Col. James Patton, Col. James Buchanan, and John Floyd. The speaker also discussed *Smithfield* and *Solitude*, two historic homes in Blacksburg.



In the photograph, regents of Alleghany Chapter, DAR, are pictured at the Gold-

en Anniversary luncheon of their chapter. They are, standing (left to right), Mrs. R. A. Kenney, Mrs. Claudius Lee, and Mrs. R. T. Ellett, both charter members, and Mrs. Walter Ellett; seated (left to right), Mrs. G. C. Herring, Mrs. Robert Fisher, Mrs. Susie R. Manges, and Mrs. E. Y. Noblin.

At the conclusion of the meeting a toast was given to the two charter members.—*Colin J. (Mrs. W. H.) Fippin.*

**Magnolia State** (Jackson, Miss.) One of four D.A.R. Good Citizens sponsored by Magnolia State Chapter—Miss Mary Ann Bratley, senior at Forest Hill High School—won the State Good Citizen award presented at the National Defense Luncheon, Mississippi State Conference, in Biloxi on February 24. Accompanying Mary Ann were her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Bratley, and Mrs. Clyde Crawley, Good Citizens chairman for Magnolia Chapter. On March 4 Mary Ann was an honored guest of the chapter, and her winning essay, *For What Avail If Freedom Fail* was read. She is pictured in the center of the accompanying picture, with Mrs. Clyde Crawley, Good Citizens chairman, and Mrs. James T. Morris, chapter regent.



Cooperation and friendly competition feature the D.A.R. climate in Jackson, where each year chapters join in observing Constitution Week and American History Month; high point of the latter is the Tri-Chapter luncheon on Washington's Birthday, presenting Good Citizens.

During the regency of Mrs. James T. Morris, Magnolia Chapter's 30th Anniversary was observed with a luncheon meeting; and a Junior Member, Miss Virginia Alice Bookhart (now Mrs. R. H. (Patterson)) gave the program. D.A.R. markers have been placed for all deceased members, and on June 4, at China Grove Plantation, near Lorman, members marked the grave of Willis McDonald, Revolutionary soldier, and ancestor of a chapter member, Mrs. J. W. DeArman. Each December a Christmas Pilgrimage raises funds for scholarships in D.A.R. Schools, restoration of the Chapel of the Cross, and chapter projects. Mrs. Ross R. Barnett, Mississippi's First Lady, graciously opened the doors of the Governors's Mansion for a coffee for "Pilgrims." Magnolia Chapter is proud of its State and National Gold Honor Roll status, and of sponsoring two C.A.R. Societies—Dancing Rabbit Creek and General Hummingbird. D.A.R. objectives are well publicized by a friendly local press, and the fight for preservation of our Constitutional Republic, and D.A.R. ideals, continues.—*Marion Rogers (Mrs. Hooper) Donald.*

**Women of '76** (Brooklyn, N. Y.). Women of '76 Chapter celebrated its 60th Anniversary on December 28, 1960, at the Brooklyn Woman's Club. Honored guests included Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Regent; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Vice President, General and Honorary State Regent; and other National, State, and chapter officers.

Mrs. Edward Muster, past chapter regent, presented two antique tables over 200 years old to the New York State Room at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.—one to honor the 60th Anniversary of Women of '76 Chapter and the other in memory of her husband, Edward Muster. Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Honorary State Regent and past chapter regent, on behalf of Mrs. Muster, presented the tables and their picture to Mrs. Warren, who is Chairman of the New York State Room and who graciously accepted them. The photograph shows Mrs. Parcells at the left and Mrs. Warren at the right.



A history of the chapter was read, relating its many achievements during 60 years. They included adoption of a girl, Dorothy Madison, from the Home for Friendless Women and Children. The chapter aided Dorothy through childhood and into her adult life, until she married and raised a family. At our Annual Meeting on May 1, 1956, Dorothy Madison Wadsworth and her daughter, Edith, were our guests of honor.

Contributions have been made to Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall, Red Cross, British, Belgian, and French War Relief, and rebuilding two French villages. We have assisted in purchasing an ambulance; helped to restore Old North Church (Boston); supported building of the Valley Forge Bell Tower; and made donations of money and clothing to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee D. A. R. Schools, with special emphasis on the New York Cottage at the latter. We have also given to the Clarke School for the Deaf in Massachusetts. The chapter had placed markers to commemorate historical places and events. Five 50-year pins have been awarded to members.

Each year we have participated in joint religious services held with Metropolitan New York chapters. On various occasions we have had joint meetings with other Brooklyn chapters. We have taken an active part in New York State Conferences and Continental Congresses.

In 1924, General Lord Stirling Society, C. A. R., was organized with 105 charter members—the largest ever organized in New York State. On February 25, 1959, Mrs. Chandler Mackey, organizing senior president of the society, presented its

charter to Mrs. John Wheelchel Finger, at the time Senior National President, to be placed in the C. A. R. headquarters in Washington.

The chapter is grateful to its faithful members, who made all this work possible.—*Jessie Mackenzie.*

**Arkansas Valley** (Pueblo, Colo.). Mrs. Arthur L. Allen was recently elected honorary life regent of Arkansas Valley Chapter, the second ex-regent to be so honored. Mrs. Allen has been a member of this chapter for 25 years and has served faithfully and successfully on numerous committees and as recording secretary, vice regent, and regent. Near the close of her term as chapter regent, Mrs. Allen was unanimously elected State Regent.

In 1957, Mrs. Allen was elected Vice President General. She has also served as Colorado State Chairman of Finance and Budget and as Chairman of the Colorado State Room in Memorial Continental Hall. She has been Chairman of the State Nominating Committee and served on both the State and National Resolutions Committees. She has also been National Vice Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee.

At present, Mrs. Allen is chapter and State Chairman of National Defense and National Vice Chairman of this committee. Aside from Mrs. Allen's many D.A.R. offices, she has also received five appointments as a National Promoter of the C.A.R.—*Mimi (Mrs. Joan B.) Truan.*

**John Paul** (Madison, Wis.) As one of its historical programs during February, John Paul Chapter presented a program on *Our D.A.R. Museum*. A paper by Doris Severe Bruffey, Museum secretary, describing this beautiful gallery and its contents in detail, was read at the opening of the program. Slides of a great number of the wonderful exhibits in the Museum had been obtained, and a description of each slide was read while it was being shown. Aside from its value as entertainment, the program is enlightening and interesting. It lasts about 40 minutes. We would suggest its use to chapters who have not used the slides.—*Mrs. Marion S. Einsel.*

**Cimarron** (Stillwater, Okla.). In 1960 the annual History Day at Oklahoma State University was December 6, with the subject, *The Centennial of Secession, 1860-1960*. Participating with students in the program were members of Cimarron Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Davis-Lee Chapter, U. D. C., and Kappa Alpha Order, a fraternal group devoted to the study of southern institutions.

Mrs. Sam M. Myers, State Flag Chairman of the Oklahoma Society, gave the history of the United States Flag, the congressional regulations concerning it, and the correct manner in which the Flag should be regarded and saluted. She presented to history students a new United States Flag to be displayed with a collection of four official Confederate flags donated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

A student, Dewayne Lawrence, delivered, from memory, the speech by Clement C. Clay of Alabama in the Senate of the United States on January 21, 1861,

explaining why the State had seceded. Mrs. Kenneth M. Reid, President of the Oklahoma Division, U. D. C., outlined the aims of the organization to be attained during the centennial commemoration of the War Between the States. Students explained the history of Civil War songs, and sang them from a printed book they edited, called, *Chosen Songs of the Civil War.*



The accompanying photograph was taken on History Day. Left to right are Mrs. C. R. Bellatti, chapter chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Sam M. Myers, State Flag Chairman of the Oklahoma Society, D. A. R.; Bettie McJunkin, history major at O. S. U.; and Mrs. Kenneth M. Reid, President of the Oklahoma Division, U. D. C. The photograph shows Mrs. Myers presenting the United States Flag to Miss McJunkin.—*Mrs. J. P. Sewell.*

**Col. Tench Tilghman** (Bethesda, Md.) was given responsibility for the care and perpetual guardianship of the statue in Bethesda of the *Madonna of the Trail*. A copy of the deed and a letter of transmittal from the State Regent are filed with the chapter. This is the last of 12 statues placed by the Old Trails Road Association, marking historic routes in honor of the pioneer mothers.

Mrs. John G. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Keiser, and Mrs. Jesse Porter are members of a committee in charge of this project. They met with Mason Butcher, Montgomery County Manager, to discuss conditions and made plans for beautifying the site upon which the statue is located. As a result, repairs have been made on the base of the statue, planting and coping around the statue have been renewed, and the general appearance of the property has been improved.

A collection of cemetery records was completed and sent to the State Genealogical Chairman, Mrs. Irving C. Brown, to be filed in the National Library. There were also sent to Mrs. Brown 150 genealogical forms—completed, organized, and typed. Seven colored slides were made and sent to the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Shramek, for the historical project.

The chapter had the opportunity of hearing, at one of its meetings, a talk by Joseph Riley Jacobs, Coordinator of the Montgomery County Curriculum Study Committee, who gave an informative picture of the aims of this committee of

(Continued on Page 442)



# Genealogical Source Material

By Beatrice Kenyon

National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

(There is a charge of 30¢ per printed line for all queries. One typed line 6½ inches wide, equals two printed lines, and check for same should accompany all queries. Check to be made out to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.)

**James Kuykendall Bible Records** (Certified copy of births, marriages, and deaths in family Bible of James Kuykendall of Rusk Co., Texas, sent in by Rhea Kuykendall, Silver City, N. Mex.)

## Deaths

Nancy Kuykendall, deceased January 25, 1832 OR 9-4-1825 (see rec. in D.A.R. Library)

Matthew Kuykendall, deceased August 15, 1841, aged 78 yrs.

## Births

Rebecca Kuykendall, born Feb. 17, 1785.

Elizabeth Kuykendall, b. Sept. 23, 1786.

Mary Kuykendall, born Sept. 22, 1788.

William Kuykendall, born April 13, 1790.

Abraham Kuykendall, born May 12, 1792.

Sally Kuykendall, born May 22, 1794.

John Kuykendall, born Dec. 26, 1796.

James Kuykendall, born Oct. 31, 1799.

Mildred Kuykendall, born Feb. 6, 1802.

Matthew Kuykendall, born Feb. 17, 1804.

Abner Kuykendall, born Jan. 6, 1807.

Jacob Kuykendall, born Feb. 27, 1809.

Nancy Kuykendall, born Aug. 30, 1812.

Absolem Kuykendall, born Aug. 25, 1814.

James Abraham Kuykendall, son of James and Dorcas Kuykendall, was born April 12, 1843.

## Marriage

Dorcas (note: nee Reynolds) and James Kuykendall were married Dec. 28, 1820.

## Births

Ely R. Kuykendall, born March 31, 1822.

Alvah M. Kuykendall, born Aug. 27, 1824.

Milly Barsinda Kuykendall, born Dec. 31, 1826.

William J. Kuykendall, born Feb. 14, 1829.

Matthew H. Kuykendall, born Sept. 28, 1832.

Nancy Arminda Kuykendall, born Feb. 8, 1835.

Drusilla Manervy Kuykendall, born May 24, 1837.

George Richardson Kuykendall, born April 3, 1840.

## Death

Dorcas Kuykendall, daughter of Ely Reynolds and Drewsilla Reynolds, decess this life Dec. 31, 1860.

## Marriages

Parents:—Ely and Drewsilla Reynolds, married Dec. 3, 1800.

Children:—Dorcas and James Kuykendall, married Dec. 28, 1820. (Note: this marriage was interpolated above, for clarity.)

Alvah M. Reynolds and Matilda Brewer were married Jan. 30, 1823.

Elizabeth Ann Reynolds and James W. Wilcox were married Feb. 12, 1824.

Births: — Elizabeth Ann Reynolds, daughter of Ely and Drewsilla Reynolds, was born Aug. 19, 1808.

Parents:—Ely Reynolds, son of Michiel Reynolds and Anne, his wife, was born Nov. 6, 1778.

Drewsilla, the darter of Abe Morgan, born Jan. 8, 1772.

Children:—Alvah M. Reynolds, the son of Ely and Drewsilla Reynolds, was born June 12, 1802.

Dorcas Reynolds, daughter of Ely and Drewsilla Reynolds, born March 29, 1804.

Sarah Reynolds, daughter of Ely and Drewsilla Reynolds, born March 25, 1806.

## Deaths

Drewsilla Reynolds, wife of Ely Reynolds, deceased Aug. 7, 1837, aged 65 yrs., 7 mo.

Ely Reynolds, deceased Oct. 15, 1846, aged 67 yrs. 11 mo. 9 days.

Sarah Reynolds (Note:—daughter of Ely Reynolds deceased Dec. 27, 1807).

Grandchildren:—James K. Reynolds, son of Alvah and Matilda Reynolds, deceased May 19, 1826.

Drewsilla A. Wilcox, dauter of James and Elizabeth Ann Wilcox, deceased June 18, 1835.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Portsville, Del., from Book of Memorandum of Isaac Sullivan.** (Copied by Katherine and Charlotte Ralph.)

Sarah Sullivan, wfe. of John Sullivan, d. April 8, 1806.

John Sullivan, deceased May 10, 1814.

Isaac Sullivan, born June 20, 1793—

Mary Elenor.

Levi Sullivan, b. Sept. 27, died Oct. 8, 1798.

Sept. 3, 1818 made shoes for Isaac Riggins.

Sept. 3, 1818 made shoes for Betsy Gordy.

July 11, Jacob Morria, sold mare to Mathias Williams.

July 3, Job Sirman got his colt.

Hetty Collins had a son born July 7th 1815, wfe of James Collins.

Elizabeth Gordy got corn from George Prig. Friday July 8, 1818.

July 8th, Betty Gordy paid Rody R. Ellis.

Aug. 16, 1812, John Hitchens and Betty Carmean were married.

And Hanck White was married.

Aug. 25, 1815, Jane and Stephen Gordy had a son born.

Paid cash to Jane Williams 18—

Sam and Nathan Willer.

Sally Linch had son b. March 14, 1816.

Jane and Isaac Sullivan had son born Nov. 8, 1815.

Jane Sullivan had daugh. born Feb. 9, 1818.

Liza Collins and William Hitch were married March 12, 181—.

George Price deceased Dec. 21, 1817.

Agustus Lecat deceased April 3, 1817.

Mary Bacon the wife of Henry Bacon deceased April 3, 1817.

Isaac Sullivan died June 29, 1817.

Sarah Willey, the wife of Samuel Willey, deceased July 7 1817.

Sally Hastings and Peter Hastings had dau. born July 5, 1817.

Bridget Magee and Joshua Magee had son born July 22, 1817.

Hetty Waller, dau. of Ann Callaway, had son born Jan. 5, 1817.

Samuel Kinney, married July 31, 1817.

Levinah Lecat and Henry Davis were married Aug. 14, 1817.

Burton Moore, son of Gillis Moore, died Aug. 15, 18—.

Whitehead London, died Aug. 26, 1817.

Joshua Lingo, deceased Oct. 30, 1817.

Clement Callaway, died Nov. 2, 1817.

Nathaniel Gordy, son of Jackson Gordy, deceased Sept. 23, 1817.

Levinah Hastings, dau. of Martin and Polly, died Oct. 1817.

Josiah Ellis, deceased Oct. 8, 1817.

George Ellis and his wife had son born Oct. 21, 1817.

Juhu Jones had a child born Oct. 22, 1817.

Joshua Hastings had a child born 1817.

Nancy Ellis, dau. of Josiah Ellis, died Nov. 15, 1817.

Stephen and Jane Gordy had twins—sons born Nov. 16, 1817.

Hetty Kindered and Alexandra Hastings were married Nov. 25, 1817.

Joseph Kings wife and infant baby died Dec. 6, 1817; she was buried at Salisbury Meeting House Yard Baptist.

Edward Leatherbury died Dec. 7, 1817.

Nellie Ward and Louder Cannon were married Dec. 10, 1817.

Lovey Cormeon & John King were married Dec. 17, 1817.

Priscilla Fooks and Henry Bacon were married Dec. 25, 1817.

Betsy Ricords and John (Jno) Hastings were married Dec. 25, 1817.

Priscilla Cannon and Levi Cathial were married Dec. 24, 1817.

Matty Cathiel and George Hearn were married Jan. 7, 1818.

Elizabeth Wooten and James Wooten had child born Jan. 12, 1818.

Ailisa Waller had a son born Jan. 12, 1818, by Ebeneza Phippin out wed.

Isaac Smith was married Jan. 22, 1818.

Jane Morris and Handy Turpin were married Jan. 28, 1818.

Jeremiah Cannon was married Jan. 29, 1818.

Tempa Waller, wife of Jesse Waller, died Jan. 30, 1818.

Eseiah Phillips and Molly James were married Feb. 4, 1818.

Sarah Morris and James Wootten were married Feb. 4, 1818.

Tamor and Cader had dau. born Feb. 4, 1818.

Isma Waller deceased Feb. 6, 1818.

Isaac Morris died Feb. 13, 1818.

Caleb Ross paid Feb. 14, 1818.

Sarah Townsend, wife of John Townsend, deceased Feb. 16, 1818.

John Nuholson was married Feb. 18, 1818.

Ebenezer Hearn was married Feb. 25, 1818.

Elizabeth Wootten, wife of John Wootten, died Feb. 27, 1818.

Polly Derickson and John Sirman were married Feb. 27, 1818.

John Sirman, son of Louder and Elizabeth Polk Sirman.

Rachel Hastings, wife of Melvin Hastings, died March 28, 1818.

John Dashiell deceased March 25, 1818.

Polly Beach had a son born March 31, 1818.

Betsy Elliott had a child born April 2, 1818.

I served as a juryman for Samuel Elliott April 2, 1818.

John Dashiell, Esq., deceased April 13, 1818.

Sally and Robert Elzey had a child born April 11, 1818.

William Sirman started to Kentucky April 17, 1818.

Frances Smith and Samuel Hitchens were married May 6, 1818.

William Wales and Elenor Savage (widow) were married May 6, 1818;

William Wales was son of Levin Wales and Mary Polk.

Hetty and James Collins had a daughter born May 8, 1818.

Mary Morris, wife of Isaac Morris, deceased Monday, May 11, 1818.

Joseph Quillan struck Mrs. Wee, May 22, 1818.

Betsy Sirman, dau. of William Sirman, Jr., died May 28, 1818.

Lottie Callaway and Elijah Culver were married May 28, 1818.

Polly Phippin and William Reavil were married June 6, 1818.

Megumra Booth was married June 16, 1818.

George Armstrong started to Ohio June 17, 1818.

Elizabeth, widow of John Hastings, had a son born June 20, 1818.

Nancy Dashiell and Luther Moore were married June 26, 1818; Nancy was dau. of John Dashiell.

Charlotte and Nathaniel Lecatts had son born June 28, 1818.

Rev. Daniel Moore, son of Elzey Moore, died July 2, 1818.

Tempus Oney and Rasha Oney had a son born June 29, 1818.

Levinah Cole had a son born July 5, 1818.

George English deceased July 13, 1818.

Handy Creigh and Polly Burton (widow of Wolesy Burton) were married July 16, 1818.

Isaac W. Copes paid cash July 24, 1818.

Stephen Gordy's twins, one died July 23, 1818, named Chas. P. Gordy.

Harry Davis was hurt at Samuel Callaway's July 25, 1818.

Hetty Collins and James Hastings were married Aug. 6, 1818.

Sally Wroe, wife of Mourning Wroe, died Aug. 18, 1818.

Hetty, wife of Alexandria Hastings, had son born Aug. 24, 1818.

Stephen Mitchell's wife died Aug. 28, 1818.

William Hastings deceased Sept. 1, 1818.

Betty Thomason and Samuel Callaway were married Sept. 9, 1818.

Isaac Wootten, son of Peter Wootten, died Sept. 15, 1818.

Zippy Hastings, dau. of Joshua Hastings of Henry, died Sept. 22, 1818.

William Sirman, James Lynch and wife returned from Ohio Sept. 30, 1818.

William Curmean married Oct. 8, 1818.

Nathaniel Lecats child died Nov. 29, 1818.

Lovey King and John King child born and died Nov. 22, 1818.

William Polk's wife had son born Nov. 24, 1818.

Elizabeth and Joshah Cordrey had son born Nov. 25, 1818.

Stephen Hastings and Alexandra Ricords and Nancy Hastings, married Nov. 25, 1818.

Mitchell Kershaw died Dec. 8, 1818.

Elizabeth Vaughn and John Tunnel were married Dec. 17, 1818.

Elijah Moore, son of Charles Moore, married Dec. 17, 1818.

Betsy Wroe came to school Dec. 20, 1818.

Kitty Tantall and Isaac Gordy were married Dec. 30, 1818.

Betsey Windsor had a child Jan. 2, 1819.

Priscilla Fooks Bacon had son born Jan. 11, 1819.

George Sanders was married Jan. 14, 1819.

Dolly Covington deceased Jan. 12, 1819.

Polly Hastings, wife of Jobe Hastings, had a son born Jan. 20, 1819.

Thomas Davis' wife died Jan. 23, 1819.

Charles Vinson was married Jan. 28, 1819.

Lyda Hastings and Elihu Hastings were married Feb. 4, 1819.

Samuel Turnip and Gatty Adams were married Feb. 4, 1819.

Isaac Moore of Isaac was married Feb. 4, 1819.

Stephen Gordy paid cash Feb. 6, 1819.

Gillis Moore was married Feb. 11, 1819.

Joseph Collins, Esq. died Feb. 13, 1819.

Taby Moore, wife of Jesse Moore, died March 22, 1819.

John Blocksom wife died March 22, 1819.

Franky Callaway and Levin Callay had a child born March 30, 1819.

Mitchell Cathell married April 8, 1819.

Jane Sirman, dau. of Nancy Ellis, deceased, 1819.

Wingate Gordy, son of Jackson Gordy deceased May 12, 1819.

(To be continued)

Rockbridge County Va., Marriages.

(From Genealogical Records Committee, Virginia Frontier Chapter; continued from

page 33, January 1959 issue of D.A.R. Magazine.) These marriages, 1788 through 1799, being published by request. (Sent in by Miss Mary Meares Galt and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bell.)

Thos. Berry to Elizabeth Walker, Feb. 15, 1788, by Rev. Jn. Brown (consent of father, Wm. Walker).

Abraham Evans to Mary Parks, Mar. 3, 1788, by Rev. Jn. Brown (consent of John Parks, father of Mary).

James Harvey to Agnes Piner, Mar. 18, 1788, by Rev. Jno. Brown.

Jn. McCrea (or Crey) to Mary Gibson, Apr 29, 1788, by Rev. Jno. Brown (consent of Hugh Gibson, father of Mary).

Dr. Alexander Humphreys to Mary Brown, April 8, 1788, by Rev. Jn. Brown (consent of Rev. John Brown, father of Mary).

John Davis (or Dorris) to Mary Priestly (or Preasley) June 24, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

John McClelland to Margaret Mary Brownlow, June 25, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (James Brownlow, father of Mary or Margaret, gives consent).

John Houston to Jenny Hall, May 20, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Andrew Hall, father of Jenny, gives consent, and John Houston, Sr., father of John Houston, gives consent).

John Stephens to Elizabeth Paxton, July 29, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Samuel Paxton, father of Elizabeth, consents).

John Whiteside to Jean Hopkins, July 29, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Jas. Hopkins, father of Jean, gives consent).

James Pinkerton to Mary Foster, July 31, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Jean Foster, mother of Mary, consents, and David Pinkerton, father of James, certifies he is of age).

Henry Thompson to Jenny Campbell, by Rev. Wm. Graham, Aug. 7, 1788.

James Wilson to Agnes McKee, Aug. 26, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Wm. McKee, Esq., father of Agnes, gives consent).

Downey Reed to Ailsy Dihart (Dehart), Sept. 2, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham, (Patrick & Marget Reed, parents of Downey, consent. Wm. Owley (stepfather) and wife, Hannah, consent for Ailsy).

Francis Dady to Mary McKinney, Sept. 9, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (John McKinney, father of Mary, consents).

David McKee to Ann Dunlap, Sept. 16, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Jas. and Mary Coursey, parents of Ann, consent).

David Leech to Margaret Miller, Sept. 17, 1788 by Rev. Wm. Graham (Henry Miller, father of Margaret, consents).

Wm. Sutherland Bailey to Elizabeth Mackey, Oct. 14, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Mary Little gives consent for Elizabeth Mackey).

Jno. Campbell to Mary Smith, Oct. 28, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Adam Seagler to Mary Peters, Oct. 28, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Wm. Graham certifies to age of Mary).

George Frazier to Margaret Johnston, Oct. 17, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Henry Ayres to Isabel Ried, Nov. 20, 1788, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Henry Ayers, Sr., consents to marriage, states Isabel is 25 yrs. old).

Edward Hines to Polly Watts (orphan



and of age), July 29, 1788, by Rev. John Brown.

David Buchanan (Washington Co.) to Margaret Steele, Sept. 4, 1788, by Rev. John Brown (Samuel Steele, father of Margaret, consents).

James Gardner to Mary Shirley, Oct. 7, 1788, by Rev. John Brown (James Gardner, Sr., gives consent for Mary, dau. of James Shirley).

James Carson to Isabella Gibson, Jan. 27, 1789, by Rev. James Brown (Hugh Gibson is father of Isabella).

Nicholas Jones to Mary Nancy Hyatt, Feb. 12, 1789, by Rev. James Brown, (Abednigo Hyatt, father of Mary Nancy).

Leonard Swearington to Mary Cale, March 10, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (consent given by John McCaskey, grandfather of Mary Cole).

Hugh Fraser (or zer) to Jean or Gen. Sterling, March 26, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (consent given by John Sterling?).

Robert Stuart to Elizabeth McClung, June 4, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (John McClung, father of Elizabeth, consents).

David McGavock to Elizabeth McDowell, June 16, 1789, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Jas. McDowell (d) is father of Elizabeth).

(These marriage records will be continued in later issues)

(Continued from March 1961)

#### Location of Graves of New Hampshire Revolutionary Soldiers

(Copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of the New Hampshire American Legion State Department.) Contributed by Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H., 1950.)

##### Belknap County—Town of Alton

Baker, Thomas, Co. Daniel Moore, d. Jan. 31, 1841, Baker Cem.; Gilman, Moses, d. Oct. 22, 1813, Coffin Cem.; Libby, Benjamin, 13 N.H.Vol., d. Aug. 26, 1835, Libby Cem.; Kelley, David, d. Sept., 1839, Nason Cem.; Mitchell, John, d. Oct. 24, 1823, Riverside Cem.; Rollins, John, d. Dec. 16, 1847, Area Road Cem.

##### Town of Barnstead

Adams, Ebenezer, Co. Caleb Hodgdon, d. 1832, Adams Farm Cem.; Aiken, John, Co. Nathan Brown, Aiken Farm Cem.; Bunker, Jonathan, Co. John Drew, d. Mar. 23, 1814, Parade Cem.; Brown, Samuel, Co. Daniel Rannels, d. Jan. 4, 1835, Lily Lake Cem.; Chapman, Valentine, Co. Zebulon Gilman, d. 1844, Town Cem.; Chesley, Jonathan, Regt. Thomas Nash, d. 1826, Chesley Farm Cem.; Clark, John, Co. Nathaniel Wilson, d. 1799, Clarktown Cem.; Dam, Joseph P., Co. Hurcules Mooney, Kelley Place Cem.; Davie, Samuel, Co. Oliver Cobleigh, Clarktown Cem.; Davis, James, Co. George Tuttle, Town Cem.; Dennett, Moses, Co. Nicholas Rawlings, d. Dec. 28, 1810, Lily Lake Cem.; Drew, John, Co. Capt. Hill, d. Jan. 25, 1825, Hodgdon Tavern Cem.; Eastman, Samuel, Co. Gordon Hutchins, Eastman Farm Cem.; Eastman, Benjamin, Co. N. Wilson, Emerson Cem.; Emerson, Jonathan, d. 1825, Ditto; Emerson, Moses, Co. George Tuttle, Nutter Farm Cem.; Hill, William, Co. Emerson Smith, Jefferson Farm Cem.; Jacobs, David; Co. Nathaniel Wilson, d. 1804, Pierce Place

Cem.; Jewett, Jeremiah, Mass. Regt., d. Feb. 22, 1836, Parade Cem.; Kaime, James Q., d. Oct. 12, 1805, Ditto; Lord, William, Co. William McDuffie, Lord Farm Cem.; Marden, James, Co. Samuel Hayes, d. 1840, Center Cem.; Nelson, Joseph, Co. N. Wilson, Town Cem.; Nutter, Anthony, Langley Farm Cem.; Nutter, Ebenezer, Co. Daniel Jewell, d. Apr. 18, 1840, Town Cem.; Nutter, Hatevil, Co. James Arnold, George Farm Cem.; Nutter, John, Co. John Hill, d. Nov. 8, 1841, Parade Cem.; Nutter, William, Co. Ebenezer Sullivan, d. Feb. 15, 1811, Plains Cem.; Pease, Nathaniel, Co. James Hill, Hodgdon Farm Cem.; Penny, Peletiah, Mass. Cont. Line, d. 1842, Town Cem.; Pitman, John, Co. Hall Jackson, d. Feb. 28, 1834, Pitman Farm Cem.; Pitman, Samuel, 5 Co., 10 N.H.Mil., d. 1825, Ditto; Place, Joseph, Co. Nicholas Rawlings, d. 1829, Town Cem.; Shaw, John, N.H.Cont. Line, d. Dec. 25, 1843, Lily Lake Cem.; Tasker, Joseph, Co. John Hill, d. July 5, 1833, Union Meet House Cem.; Tibbetts, Ephraim, Co. Winburn Adams, d. 1840, North Rd. Cem.; Tibbetts, Robert, Co. Joseph Badger, Tibbetts Farm Cem.; Walker, William, Co. Eliphalet Daniels, d. Dec. 1832, Walker Farm Cem.; Welch, John, Co. Alpheus Chesley, Welch Farm Cem.; Young, Jonathan, Co. John Currier, Beauty Hill Cem.

##### Town of Belmont

Burleigh, Stevens, Co. Col. Scammell, d. Dec. 31, 1839, Dearborn Cem.; Chase, John, d. Sept. 15, 1845, Ditto; Clark, Samuel, Co. Eliphalet Daniels, d. Apr. 15, 1824, Highland Cem.; Clough, John, Co. Jason Wait, d. Oct. 10, 1816, South Road Cem.; Dalton, Samuel, Co. Ebenezer Frye, d. Jan. 1, 1837, Dearborn Cem.; Farrar, Jeduthan, Regt. David Gilman, d. Aug. 10, 1812, Farrar Cem.; Fellows, Joseph, Co. Ezekiel Gile, d. Feb. 27, 1817, Perkins Cem.; Folsom, John, d. May 10, 1820, Lamprey Cem.; Ladd, Josiah, Co. Benjamin Sias, d. May 8, 1826, Elkins Cem.; Ladd, Samuel, Regt. Col. Badger, d. Apr. 9, 1801, Ladd Hill Cem.; Lyford, Francis, Regt. Nicholas Gilman, d. May 25, 1821, Bean Hill Cem.; Lyford, John, Co. Benjamin Sias, d. Sept. 2, 1834, South Road Cem.; Page, Caleb, d. 1843, Dearborn Cem.; Perkins, Jonathan, d. Aug. 11, 1824, Church Cem.; Prescott, Dudley, Regt. Stephen Peabody, Prescott Cem.; Rollins, John, Continental Army, d. Mar. 16, 1821, South Road Cem.; Rundlett, Josiah, Regt. Nicholas Gilman, d. Nov. 2, 1841, Rundlett Cem.; Smith, Edward, N.H. Cont. Line, d. Jan. 6, 1833, Adams Hill Cem.; Swain, Benjamin, N.H. Cont. Line, d. Aug. 22, 1836, Highland Cem.; Swett, John, 8 Co., 1 Regt., d. June 11, 1794, Ditto; Taylor, Jonathan, Co. Capt. Sinclair, d. Oct. 4, 1846, Judkins Cem.; Wadleigh, Jonathan, Co. Hezekiah Hutchins, d. Mar. 31, 1832, Ditto; Well, Nathaniel, Co. Ezekiel Gile, d. Jan. 16, 1833, Dearborn Cem.; Young, Eleazer, Co. Capt. Dearborn, d. Nov. 9, 1845, Province Road Cem.

##### Town of Center Harbor

Cram, Ephraim, N.H. Cont. Line, d. 1839, Old Town Cem.; Cram, Wadleigh, d. Mar. 17, 1840, Grampian House Cem.; Davis, Jacob, Davis Farm Cem.; Farrar,

Jonathan, Meredith Road Cem.; Hawkins, John, Mass. Volunteer, Kenney Hill Cem.; Kelley, Jonathan, d. 1840, Town Cem.; Kimball, Sargent, Co. William Scott, d. 1780, Piper Cem.; Knowles, John, Co. Joseph Dearborn, d. 1777, Ditto; Senter, Moses, Co. Capt. Ambrose, d. Mar. 13, 1813, Senter Cem.; Tebbetts, James, Navy, d. 1840, Town Cem.; Wilkinson, Bennings, Co. Ezekiel Worthen, d. Oct. 20, 1851, Hadley Cem.

##### Town of Gilford

Bartlett, Jere, Co. Abraham French, d. May 8, 1853, Pine Grove Cem.; Blaisdell, Jacob, Co. Enoch Page, d. May 17, 1825, McCoy Cem.; Blaisdell, Samuel, Co. Abraham French, d. May 2, 1813, Ditto; Davis, Increase W., 9 Mass. Volunteers, Ditto; Faxon, Christopher, Co. George J. Osborn, d. 1815, Ditto; Faxon, Hunkins, Co. Titus Salter, d. 1802, Ditto; Frohock, Thomas, Regt. Lt. Col. Smith, d. Oct. 11, 1806, Ditto; Gilman, Ezekiel, Co. Capt. Robinson, d. Mar. 12, 1822, Ditto; Gilman, John, Regt. Col. Badger, d. Nov. 12, 1834, Ditto; Gilman, Samuel, Co. Timothy Barron, d. Apr. 29, 1813, Ditto; Gilman, Samuel, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Nov. 5, 1831, Ditto; Gove, Elijah, Co. Capt. Philbrick, d. Mar. 4, 1807, Ditto; Hale, David, Co. Thomas Cogswell, d. Dec. 13, 1819, Ditto; Hoit, Daniel, Co. Enoch Page, d. May 7, 1830, Hoit Cem.; Hoit, Simeon, Regt. John Nixon, d. 1824, Ditto; Hunt, Abel, N.H. Militia, d. Nov. 1, 1841, McCoy Cem.; Hunt, Enoch, Regt. Col. Scammell, d. Feb. 17, 1824, Ditto; James, Jabez, Co. Josiah Badger, d. June 8, 1846, Cotton Hill Cem.; Jewett, Benjamin, Mass. Cont. Line, d. Mar. 30, 1847, McCoy Cem.; Libby, Joseph, Co. Timothy Bedell, Ditto; Marston, Caleb, Co. Moses Leavitt, d. Jan. 16, 1833, Ditto; Merrill, James, 1 N.H. Militia, Ditto; Potter, Israel, Co. Robert Dodge, d. June 26, 1842, Ditto; Potter, Joseph, Co. Jonathan Whitcomb, d. Nov. 29, 1827, Ditto; Rand, Philbrick, d. Mar. 21, 1829, Ditto; Rowell, Moses, Co. Capt. E. Frye, d. Feb. 3, 1841, Ditto; Sanborn, Benjamin, Co. Nathan Ambrose, d. 1831, Ditto; Sanborn, Joseph, Co. Benjamin Sias, Hoit Cem.; Sargent, John, Co. John Calfe, d. Mar. 24, 1814, McCoy Cem.; Sawyer, Josiah, Regt. Col. Waldron, d. Aug. 14, 1833, Ditto; Thompson, David, Regt. Thomas Bartlett, d. Nov. 20, 1842, Ditto; Thompson, Jonathan, Co. Ezekiel Worthen, d. Nov. 12, 1817, Ditto; Whittier, Andrew, Co. John Calfe, d. Jan. 4, 1836, Hoit Cem.

##### Town of Gilmanton

Badger, Joseph, 10 N.H. Militia, d. Apr. 4, 1805, Smith Meet. House Cem.; Barter, Henry, Co. Caleb Robinson, d. May 13, 1829, Wilson Farm Cem.; Carr, Elliot, Co. Stephen Merrill, d. Oct. 9, 1812, Sanborn Farm Cem.; Cogswell, Thomas, 2 Co., 38 Regt., d. Sept. 5, 1810, Smith Meet. House Cem.; Eastman, Ebenezer, d. Oct. 27, 1794, Mary Butler Cem.; Dudley, John, d. Oct. 2, 1837, Smith Meet. House Cem.; Flanders, Joseph, Co. Nathaniel Wilson, d. June 16, 1804, Ditto; Folsom, Peter, d. Apr. 28, 1887, Ditto; Hutchinson, Levi, Co. John Moody, d. 1823, House Cem.; Marsh, Joseph, N.H.

Cont. Line, d. 1839, Hill Cem.; Moody, John, Regt. Col. Badger, d. Sept. 15, 1829, Mary Butler Cem.; Otis, Paul, Co. John Drew, d. 1840, Smith Meet. House Cem.; Parsons, Abraham, N.H. Militia, d. Jan. 15, 1852, Ditto; Stevens, Benj., Mass. Cont. Line, d. Aug. 25, 1832, Ditto; Swain, Theophilus, Co. Moses Leavitt, d. Feb. 5, 1819, Ditto; Swett, David, Co. George J. Osborn, Ditto; Tucker, John, Co. Capt. Wilson, Loon Pond Cem.; Wilson, Nathaniel, Regt. Joseph Badger, d. Feb. 16, 1819, Wilson Farm Cem.; Wallace, Caesar, Regt. Capt. Hutchins, Page Cem.

#### *Town of Laconia*

Bean, David, Co. John Moody, d. May 26, 1821, Union Cem.; Blaisdell, John, Co. Titus Salter, d. 1844, Pound Cem.; Bowman, Zodack, Riverside Cem.; Boynton, Richard, Co. Nathaniel Ambrose, d. 1802, Pound Cem.; Cate, Simeon, Co. Chase Taylor, d. 1852, Dow Cem.; Cotton, John, Minuteman, 1775, d. Aug. 14, 1820, Union Cem.; Crockett, Joshua, Co. Col. Badger, d. 1816, Opeechee Cem.; Currier, Isaac, Co. Zebulon Gilman, Pound Cem.; Danforth, Joseph, Mass. Cont. Line, d. Feb. 12, 1846, Union Cem.; Dow, Jabez, Dow Cem.; Farrar, Isaac, Co. Chase Taylor, Pound Cem.; Folsom, Rev. Nicholas, Co. Chase Taylor, d. 1827, Opeechee Cem.; Gale, Stephen, Co. Capt. Mooney, d. Sept. 10, 1813, Union Cem.; Gilman, Dudley, Co. Philip Tilton, d. Apr. 13, 1820, Ditto; Gordon, William, Co. Capt. Kinsman, d. Oct. 14, 1816, Page Cem.; Jewett, Jacob, Co. Capt. Lovejoy, d. Mar. 27, 1830, Riverside Cem.; Jewett, Samuel, Minuteman, 1775, d. Feb. 17, 1838, Union Cem.; Judkins, Job, Co. Capt. Everit, Riverside Cem.; Ladd, Samuel, Co. Nathaniel Wilson, d. Apr. 9, 1801, Union Cem.; Langley, Winthrop, Co. Capt. Butler, d. May 9, 1834, Langley Cove Cem.; Lawrence, Gordon, Reg. Col. Badger, d. 1812, Crockett School Cem.; Mead, John, Co. Capt. Ambrose, Ditto; Morgan, Reuben, Co. Daniel Gordon, Pound Cem.; Osgood, Enoch, Co. Stephen Dearborn, d. Mar. 19, 1820, Riverside Cem.; Osgood, John S., Ditto; Page, Benjamin, Doe Cem.; Perkins, John, Co. Joshua Woodman, d. 1827, Opeechee Cem.; Philbrook, Nathaniel, Pound Cem.; Quimby, Caleb, Ditto; Quimby, James, Co. Daniel Moore, Weirs Cem.; Roberts, Joseph, Co. Capt. Wilson, Opeechee Cem.; Robinson, Joseph, Under Stark, Robinson Cem.; Rundlett, William, Tyler Camp Cem.; Smith, Benjamin, Riverside Cem.; Smith, Charles, Ditto; Smith, Ebenezer, 10 Regt., N.H. Militia, d. Aug. 22, 1807, Opeechee Cem.; Smith, Jeremiah, Co. Robert Pike, d. 1794, Ditto; Somes, Timothy, Co. James Shepard, Riverside Cem.; Swain, Abraham, Co. Chase Taylor, d. Nov. 1821, Swain Farm Cem.; Swain, Benjamin, Co. Joseph Clifford, Felker Place Cem.; Swain, Caleb, Swain Farm Cem.; Torrey, Samuel, Co. Ebenezer Smith, Weirs Road Cem.; Wadleigh, Nathaniel, Co. Robert Pike, d. 1834, Pound Cem.; Watson, David, Opeechee Cem.

#### *Town of Meredith*

Adams, Stephen, Mass. Service, d. Oct. 1819, Swazey Cem.; Bartlett, Abiel,

Co. Samuel Marston, d. Aug. 16, 1816, Robert's Farm Cem.; Blaisdell, Thomas, Co. Abraham French, d. 1777, First Cem.; Boynton, David, Co. Chase Taylor, d. June 26, 1807, Boynton Cem.; Bryant, Robert, 2 Co., 10 Regt., Church Cem.; Carr, Samuel, Co. Ebenezer Smith, First Cem.; Cate, John, Co. Nicholas Rawlings, d. Mar. 28, 1853, Benitez Farm Cem.; Clough, Oliver, d. Sept. 25, 1847, Village Cem.; Cram, Samuel P., Co. Porter Kimball, Ditto; Cram, Samuel T., Co. Mark Wiggin, d. Oct. 28, 1834, Ditto; Dolloff, Thomas, Regt. Col. Scammell, d. July 11, 1841, Marston Farm Cem.; Dow, Ebenezer, Co. James Morris, d. Mar. 11, 1815, Village Cem.; Drake, Abraham, Co. Aaron Kinsman, d. 1832, Merston Hill Cem.; Fogg, Phineas, Co. Nathan Brown, d. Apr. 27, 1820, Village Cem.; Fogg, Stephen, Army-Navy, d. 1842, Cass Hill Cem.; Foss, Benjamin, Co. Nathaniel Hobb, d. June 20, 1833, Foss Farm Cem.; Foss, William, Co. Joseph Parson, d. 1816, Ditto; Fox, Edward, Co. Samuel Gilman, d. May 7, 1839, Village Cem.; Gardner, George A., d. May 6, 1830, Ditto; Hannaford, Thomas, Co. Samuel Gilman, d. Oct. 7, 1833, Ditto; Hilton, Daniel, Co. Robert Pike, d. July 30, 1827, Swazey Cem.; Ladd, Eliphalet, Regt. Alex Scammell, d. Apr. 27, 1827, Ditto; McCrillis, James, Co. Ebenezer Smith, Bickford Farm Cem.; Merrill, Moses, Co. Daniel Moore, d. Feb. 10, 1832, Merrill Brook Cem.; Mooney, Benjamin, Co. Alpheus Chesley, Mooney Cem.; Mooney, John, Co. Capt. Haydon, d. Oct. 8, 1826, Ditto; Moulton, Josiah, Co. Wm. Stillson, First Cem.; Neal, Joseph, N.Y. Militia, d. 1836, Village Cem.; Perkins, Benjamin, Co. John Moody, d. May 18, 1848, Felker Farm Cem.; Pike, William, Co. Capt. Ambrose, d. June 7, 1804, Pike Cem.; Piper, Gideon, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d. May 18, 1816, Meredith Hill Cem.; Ray, William, Co. Ebenezer Smith, Ray Cem.; Robinson, David, Co. Samuel Gilman, d. 1834, Old Town Cem.; Robinson, John, Co. Jere Clough, d. Apr. 7, 1848, Robinson Farm Cem.; Sinclair, John, Co. Daniel Moore, d. 1830, Village Cem.; Sinclair, Thomas, Co. Chase Taylor, d. 1824, Sinclair Cem.; Sinkler, Benjamin, Co. John Moody, d. 1833, Village Cem.; St. Clair, Jacob, Co. Daniel Moore, d. Sept. 5, 1830, Ditto; Smith, Christopher, Regt. Jonathan Chase, d. 1814, Smith Farm Cem.; Smith, John, d. Nov. 11, 1834, Marston Farm Cem.; Swain, Ezekiah, Regt. Col. Scammell, d. 1838, Robinson Cem.; Towle, James, Co. Benjamin Sias, d. 1815, Old Town Cem.; Towle, Jeremiah, Co. Daniel Moore, d. 1837, Churchyard; Towle, Levi, Co. Capt. Rawlings, Towle Cem.; Wadleigh, John, With Stark, d. Aug. 11, 1842, Wadleigh Cem.; Wadleigh, Simon, Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. Aug. 25, 1843, Hartshorn Farm Cem.; Wallace, Caesar, Co. Caleb Robinson, Wallace Farm Cem.; Witham, Nathan, Co. Caleb Robinson, d. Nov. 6, 1834, First Cem.

#### *Town of New Hampton*

Dolloff, Phineas, Co. Robert Pike, d. 1809, Town Cem.; Downing, Alvah, d. Oct. 5, 1823, Downing Farm Cem.; Gilman, Simon, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Nov.

22, 1815, Town Cem.; Gordon, Zebulon, Co. Ezekiel Worthen, d. 1827, Dana Church Cem.; Harper, John S. Continental Army, d. 1853, Harper Farm Cem.; Heath, Samuel, Co. Ezekiah Hutchins, d. June 13, 1833, Heath Cem.; Hunniford, Peter, Co. Benjamin Sias, d. 1833, Hannaford Cem.; Kelley, Jonathan, Co. Isaac Farwell, d. 1788, Kelley Cem.; Kelley, Samuel, Regt. John Stark, d. June 28, 1813, Ditto; Kelley, Samuel, Regt. Col. Mooney, R.I., d. Feb. 20, 1832, Ditto; Kelley, William, Co. Samuel Dearborn, d. Feb. 23, 1825, Town Cem.; Magoon, Josiah, Co. Nathan Brown, d. 1841, Dana Church Cem.; Marston, Jeremiah, Co. Ebenezer Smith, d. 1804, Ditto; Marston, Jeremiah, Co. Henry Elkins, Dolloff Cem.; Robinson, Levi, Co. Enoch Page, d. Oct. 22, 1849, River Cem.; Robinson, Noah, Co. Winthrop Rowe, d. Feb. 10, 1827, Robinson Farm Cem.; Simpson, Thomas, d. Nov. 27, 1835, Kelley Cem.; Smith, Benjamin, Co. Ezra Town, Dana Church Cem.; Smith, Benjamin, Co. Capt. Hobbs, d. June 29, 1842, Old Institute Cem.; Smith, Elisha, Co. Loammi Baldwin, d. June 28, 1834, French Farm Cem.; Smith, Joseph, Co. Jeremiah Hutchins, Smith Farm Cem.; Smith, Joseph H., Co. Capt. Hawkins, d. Nov. 10, 1848, Ditto; Smith, Nicholas, Co. Daniel Gordon, d. 1823, Smith Yard; Smith, Robert, Co. Ebenezer Webster, d. 1815, Smith Farm Cem.; Veasey, Daniel, Co. William Harper, d. Nov. 13, 1840, Veasey Yard; Woodman, Thomas, Co. Joseph Parsons, d. Apr. 14, 1843, Woodman Farm Cem.; Worthen, Samuel, Co. John Willoughby, d. 1824, Heath Cem.

#### *Town of Sanbornton*

Blodgett, Amos, d. Mar. 1845, Ebenezer Colby Cem.; Brown, Samuel, Regt. Col. Reed, d. July 3, 1827, Brown Farm Cem.; Brunhall, Sylvanus, Mass. Cont. Line, d. Feb. 14, 1821, Moses Gilman Cem.; Burleigh, William, Co. James Gray, d. Dec. 28, 1796, Burleigh Cem.; Buswell, Elias, d. 1840, Old Town Farm Cem.; Buswell, Noah, Regt. Joseph Cilley, d. 1819, Tin Corner Cem.; Calef, Jeremiah, d. July 10, 1832, Calef Cem.; Caverly, Nathaniel, d. Mar. 24, 1839, Chapel Cem.; Cawley, Jonathan, Co. Daniel Gordon, d. Jan. 18, 1840, Cawley Cem.; Chapman, Elisha, Co. James Norris, Chapman Cem.; Chase, Jonathan, Regt. Col. Scammell, d. Apr. 7, 1795, Baptist Cem.; Clark, John, Co. Capt. Scott, d. Jan. 5, 1844, Tin Corner Cem.; Clark, Satchel, Co. Chase Taylor, d. May 4, 1809, Ditto; Colby, Ebenezer, Co. Stephen Webster, d. Aug. 13, 1795, Ebenezer Colby Cem.; Colby, Ebenezer, Jr., Co. Stephen Webster, d. June 25, 1840, Ditto; Colby, John, Co. Daniel Runnells, d. Feb. 11, 1823, Jotham Rollins Cem.; Conner, Jeremiah, Co. Daniel Runnells, d. May 20, 1804, Tin Corner Cem.; Doe, Jonathan, d. 1814, Doe and Ford Cem.; Dudley, Gilman, Co. Daniel Runnells, d. June 12, 1803, Dudley Farm Cem.; Durgin, John, Co. Joseph Badger, d. Oct. 16, 1848, Tin Corner Cem.; Dustin, David, Co. Ephraim Stone, d. Dec. 27, 1800, Dustin Cem.; Eastman, Ebenezer, Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. Sept. 14, 1810, Shute Cem.; Eastman, Thomas, Co. Ezra Currier, d. May 18, 1834, Abel East-

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man Cem.; Eaton, Daniel, Co. Capt. Webster, d. Sept. 3, 1835, Hale Cem.; Eaton, William, d. Oct. 11, 1837, Eaton Cem.; Eaton, William, Mass. Militia, d. Sept. 3, 1835, Hale Cem.; Ellsworth, Aaron, Minuteman, 1775, d. Jan. 5, 1831, Giles Cem.; Ellsworth, John, Co. Samuel Dearborn, d. Jan. 23, 1845, Cawley Cem.; Emery, Joshua, Co. John Moody, d. Oct. 20, 1816, Shute Cem.; French, John, Co. Ephraim Stone, d. 1807, Town Cem.; Gilson, James, 3 Co. Sanborn, d. Mar. 3, 1825, Town Hill Cem.; Giles, Nicholas, Co. Peter Coffin, d. Sept. 20, 1831, Giles Cem.; Gilman, Joseph, Regt. Col. Bel-lows, d. 1818, Chapman Corner Cem.; Gilman, Moses, Co. Henry Dearborn, d. 1813, Gilman Cem.; Gilman, Simon, Regt. Col. Poor, d. 1802, Moses Gilman Cem.; Harper, William, Regt. Isaac Wyman, d. Dec. 31, 1809, Center Cem.; Hayes, William, Jr., N.H. Cont. Line, d. Oct. 10, 1825, D.A.R. Cem.; Heath, Ezekiel, d. 1832, Center Cem.; Hersey, Joseph, Co. David Copp, d. Sept. 6, 1829, Hersey Cem.; Hersey, Peter, Co. Simon Marston, d. Feb. 15, 1835, Ditto; Hersey, William, d. 1826, Ditto; Hopkinson, John, Hopkinson Hill Cem.; Hunkins, Robert, Co. Simeon Stevens, d. Mar. 20, 1836, Hunkins Cem.; Hunt, Philip, Jr., Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. June 26, 1827, Hunt Cem.; Huse, John, Co. Robert Dodge, d. Sept. 15, 1832, Huse Cem.; Jacques, Samuel, Co. William Rogers, d. July 1, 1828, Tin Corner Cem.; Johnson, John, Co. Nathan Sanborn, d. 1825, Doe and Ford Cem.; Judkins, Jonathan, Co. Capt. Morrill, d. Feb. 3, 1820, Giles Cem.; Kelley, Edward, Sr., Co. David Copp, Kelley Ledge Cem.; Kelley, Edward, Jr., Recruit 1780, d. June 29, 1797, Ditto; Kimball, Abner, Co. Timothy Johnson, d. 1818, Leavitt Cem.; Knapp, Isaac, Co. Moses Nowell, d. Mar. 22, 1830, Bay Baptist Cem.; Lane, Samuel, Co. Nathan Brown, d. Aug. 5, 1811, Hale Cem.; Lane, Simon, d. 1837, Center Cem.; Lang, Low-ell, Co. Winthrop Rowe, d. Oct. 28, 1822, Lang Cem. (private); Leavitt, Joseph, Co. Henry Dearborn, d. 1840, Leavitt Cem.; Leavitt, Moses, Co. Enoch Poor, d. 1827, Ditto; Lovejoy, Joshua, d. 1832, Center Cem.; March, Jacob, Co. Stephen Jen-kins, d. Apr. 23, 1819, March Cem.; March, Moses, Crickett's Cavalry, d. June 23, 1823, Ditto; Moore, William, Cont. Army, d. Jan. 20, 1802, Moore Cem.; Morgan, Benjamin, Co. Cutting Cilley, d. Aug. 29, 1807, Wallis Cem.; Morgan, Jonathan, Co. Elisha Woodbury, d. Jan. 8, 1804, Ditto; Morrill, Nathaniel, Cont. Recruit, d. Jan. 20, 1844, Morrill, Cem.; Morrison, David, Jr., Canterbury Tr. Band, d. Jan. 1, 1845, Piper Cem.; Mor-rison, Jonathan, Co. James Shepard, d. June 20, 1848, Morrison Cem.; Morrison, Thomas W., d. Oct. 2, 1836, Auger Farm Cem.; Perkins, Abraham, Regt. Pierce Long, d. Aug. 16, 1804, Perkins Cem.; Perkins, Jonathan, Co. Simon Marston, d. July 25, 1852, Ditto; Philbrick, Nathan, Co. Henry Elkins, d. 1780, Sanborn Rd. Cem.; Philbrick, Oliver, d. 1840, Phil-brick Cem.; Philbrook, Joseph, Regt. Thomas Bartlett, d. Nov. 19, 1842, Philbrook Cem.; Philbrook, Joseph, d. 1827, Ditto; Prescott, Jonathan, d. 1819, D.A.R. Cem.; Prescott, Joseph, d. Nov. 9, 1818,

Highland Cem.; Prescott, Wm., Co. Jon-athan Moulton, d. Sept. 28, 1807, Baptist Cem.; Robinson, Benj., Jr., Co. Nathan Sanborn, d. Nov. 12, 1837, Hersey Cem.; Rollins, Daniel, Co. Mark Wiggins, d. Feb. 23, 1839, Caverly Cem.; Rollins, Jotham, N.H. Mil., d. Sept. 11, 1834, Rollins Cem.; Rollins, Reuben, Co. Capt. Clough, d. June 18, 1808, Reuben Rollins Cem.; Sanborn, Aaron, Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. June 9, 1790, Center Cem.; Sanborn, Daniel T., d. 1820, Sanborn Rd. Cem.; Sanborn, Jeremiah, Recruit 1780, d. Feb. 5, 1837, Ditto; Sanborn, John, Co. Capt. Clough, d. Aug. 29, 1814, Tin Corner Cem.; Sanborn, Josiah, Co. John Moody, d. Jan. 18, 1809, Shute Cem.; Sanborn, Josiah, d. May 15, 1838, Favor Farm Cem.; Sanborn, Josiah, Regt. Col. Nich-ols, d. Jan. 24, 1841, Chapel Cem.; San-born, Zadock, Co. Jacob Webster, d. Feb. 17, 1836, Town Cem.; Sanders, John, Co. Capt. Young, Gilman Cem.; Silver, John, Co. John Currier, d. July 30, 1831, Han-son Field Cem.; Smith, Elisha, d. 1833, Bay Baptist Cem.; Smith, Henry, San-born Recruit, d. Sept. 25, 1842, San-born Rd. Cem.; Smith, Jacob, 3 Co., d. Oct. 27, 1807, Tin Corner Cem.; Smith, Jeremiah, Co. James Gray, d. June 2, 1828, Smith Yard; Smith, Jonathan, Sr., Co. Capt. Shepard, Baptist Cem.

(To be continued in future issue.)

## Queries

**Harrison**—Want to corres. with rela-tives of Wm. Henry Harrison, Gov. of Indiana Territory, and Benjamin Harri-son, Gov. of Virginia (three times Gov. of Virginia).—Miss Rosa May Johnson, 416 South 4th, Clinton, Ind.

**Davenport-McGauhee-(McGahee)-Mc-Curry**—Want anc., parents, dates, and places of Benjamin Josephus Davenport, b. 1806, Indiana Territory, his wife was Nancy McGauhee (McGahee) McCurry; they moved to Monroe Co., Tenn., where their two ch. were b.—names, Samuel Martin Davenport and Betsy Anne (Ann). Betsy mar. a 2nd cousin, Dr. B. M. Mc-Curry. Samuel mar. (1) Mary Elizabeth Hale, (2) Mrs. Margaret Cathan Hobbs Martin; Benjamin J. died 1833, Monroe Co., Tenn., and family moved to White Plains, Ala., and then to Haralson Co., Ga.—Mrs. Guy Davenport, 218 Jones Ave., Rockmart, Ga.

**Cook-Bascom-Stephenson-Wisdom**—Want to hear from anyone having, or knowing of, copy of "The Life of The Rev. Valentine Cook, Ky., by Bishop Bascom, and Dr. Edward Stephenson, (of Russellville, Logan Co., Ky.), published abt. 1858, possibly by Ky. Methodist Publishing House"—long since out of print. Also to hear from desc. of late Mrs. Clara Beaumont Wisdom, living Owensboro, Ky., 1910, who was known to have a copy of this Beaumont ances., Rev. Valentine Cook.—Mrs. Peyton B. Randolph, 219 Beech St., Plainview, Tex.

**Hobson-(Hopson)**—Want full inf. abt. Hobson (Hopson) family of Ga., 1760-1800; also Wm. Hobson, Lunenburg Co., Va., son of Nicholas, d. 1758. Corr. in-vented.—Mrs. Pearl Frazer, 1579 Morena Blvd., San Diego 10, Calif.

**Cox-Harlan-Hellings**—Want full inf. of Mordecai Cox and wife Sarah Harlan; family records say Mordecai served in Rev., b. Oyster Bay 1763, d. Chester Co., Pa., 1821; Sarah Harlan, b. near Brandywine, 1762, d. Chester Co., 1837, ch. Violet, d. y., James, d. y., Abigail, Eliza-beth, Anna, Thomas, John (mar. Sarah Hellings, Wilmington, Del., 1807).—Sarah Cox Rigler, 706 Cummings Ave., Kenil-worth, Ill.

**Lee-Leah-(Lear)-Long**—Want parents, dates, and places of William Richard (Buck) Lee, b. 1788, Va., d. 1884, Pea Ridge, Ark., and wife Leah (or Lear) Long, N. Car., moved to Murphesboro, Rutherford Co., Tenn., and later to Pea Ridge, Ark.—Mrs. Geo. M. Lee, 1107 Country Club Dr., Blytheville, Ark.

**Stewart-Hitt-Jeffries**—Want (a) ances., parents, dates, and places of Jehu Stewart, b. July 16, 1787, Boonesborough, Ky., mar. Sarah Hitt, 1806, in Jessamine Co., Ky.; he died July 12, 1873, Bowling Green, Mo. (b) Also of Sarah Hitt, b. June 26, 1787, in Ky., d. Dec. 6, 1874, Bowling Green, Mo. (c) Also of Elizabeth Ann Jeffries, b. Blount Co., Tenn., Dec. 10, 1818, mar. Charles Whitney Stewart, Dec. 21, 1843.—Mrs. Esther L. Hill, 2418 Seventh Ave., Sacramento 18, Calif.

**Dayton**—Wanted whereabouts of Scott Dayton (genealogist), also Dayton family records.—Contact Shirley Jane Buchanan, 1736 Velp Ave., Green Bay, Wis.

**Powell-Rigdon-Rushing-Green-Smiley-Roberts-Francis-Owen-Jones**—Collecting, compiling, exchanging above family re-cords. New England and Southern States—What do you have? Write to—Mrs. W. O. Richey, Box 291, Boyce, La.

**Love-Carooker-Little-Darr-Rudisell**—Want information James Allison Love, 1748-1821, one of four bros. settled near Charlotte, N.C., Lincoln Co, was a Methodist minister, wife's name Ester Carooker. His sons: Darling 1815-1881, wife's name Cerena Little; John Darr, 1750?, wife's name Susanna Rudisell, Penn. Dutch, came from Penn. to near Charlotte, N.C., Lincoln Co., son's name Henery Rufus Darr, 1803?. Both Love and Darr families moved from N.C. to Ark.—R.E Love, P.O. Box 96, Goodwell, Okla.

**Dillard-Ramsay-(Ramsey)-Taylor**—Want parents dates, and places of Allen R. Dillard and Amy (also seen as Anna and Emma) Ramsay (Ramsey) Dillard, who were mar. in Wilson Co., Tenn., Jan. 3, 1822. She first mar. Thomas Taylor, Nov 27. 1817. Moved to Calhoun Co., Miss.—Mrs. Sidney Johnson, Box 68, West, Miss.

## Old Cloths Needed

Old sheets and other cloths are badly needed by the Buildings and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dust-ing our D.A.R. buildings. When pur-chased, these cost 75 cents per pound and the materials are not durable. Mem-bers are earnestly requested to send old cloths to the Buildings and Grounds Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washing-ton 6, D. C.

# OHIO'S WALDSCHMIDT HOUSE

By Shiela Fisher.

*Past President, Waldschmidt  
House Trustees*



Photograph courtesy of William L. Randall

Christian Waldschmidt house, built in the late 18th century.

Built in 1804, and bearing this date and the signature of its former owner, the Christian Waldschmidt House stands as a tribute to the memory of one who had the courage and foresight to brave the perils of a frontier wilderness and establish a business empire that at one time almost rivaled Cincinnati. This energetic pioneer was born March 23, 1755, and brought up in the Lancaster, Pa., countryside, the son of a Pietist preacher. Having enlisted and served to the end of the Revolutionary War, he later became interested in the lands beyond the Alleghenies. With a group of 20 men he journeyed across the mountains in 1794 and drifted down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to explore the possibilities of the fertile tract between the two Miamis owned by Judge John Cleves Symmes. This was the year of Gen. Anthony Wayne's decisive battle of Fallen Timbers, which forever removed the constant threat of the Indian raids.

The site chosen for the new Waldschmidt home was a tract lying in a

valley about 3 miles long, adjoining the Little Miami River some 10 miles above its confluence with the Ohio River. An arm of the river in the "Big Bottom" could be easily converted to a millrace to furnish water-power for the many operations that Waldschmidt envisioned.

Stationing some of his men at the new location to clear the lands and build log cabins, he and others left on a long, tedious return journey to bring their families and possessions to the new home, which was named *Germany*. Christian Waldschmidt, his wife, Catherine, and their six children arrived with several other families in August, 1794.

Soon the little settlement was a thriving community, renowned for its industries. By 1800 there were a school, a church, a general store, grist and saw mills, and a distillery and beef, pork, whiskey, lumber, and staves were shipped to Cincinnati and New Orleans. Christian Waldschmidt's eldest daughter, Catherine, had married his millhand, Matthias Kugler.

The women in nearby townships had been organized for spinning flax and weaving linen. The finished product was brought to the Waldschmidt store and traded for staples, such as sugar, coffee, tea and spices. The better grades were sold for sheets and clothing and the coarser weaves reserved for making paper. Waldschmidt had been influenced during the paper shortage resulting from the burning of the Redstone mill in 1810 to begin building a paper mill at his location. The construction took a full year before he advertised on December 1, 1811, that he could supply storekeepers with all kinds of paper. His paper mill is believed to be the first built west of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Ohio River. The mill furnished paper to the leading newspapers of the day—the *Liberty Hall* and the *Western Spy*. Better qualities of the product were used for school-books, deeds, and legal documents. Many of these exist today.

At Waldschmidt's untimely death of influenza in April, 1814, he left a fortune of nearly \$25,000 besides large tracts of land, warehouses, and stock in the Miami Exporting Company, in which he was a director. His son-in-law, Matthias Kugler, became the master.

The watermark in the paper Waldschmidt had manufactured was then changed from *Miami-W and Co.* to *Mr. Kugler and Son*. The holdings in nearby Milford were gradually built up by his son, John Kugler, who became one of the wealthiest men in this part of the State.

Almost at the outset of the War between the States, *Camp Dennison* came into being as a recruiting and training center for some 30,000 men. It is said that Gen. W. S. Rosecrans selected the site. The name was changed from *Germany* to *Camp Dennison* in honor of one of Ohio's Governors. The Little Miami Railroad, built in 1842, brought in recruits and supplies. Waldschmidt House was the headquarters of Gen. Joshua Bates, who commanded the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Ohio Regiments. Later in the war these troops won many honors for their exploits.

To supply water, a large steam engine, housed in a leanto on the north side of the house, pumped water into a reservoir on the hilltop  
(Continued on Page 431)



## In Memoriam

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART

Regent—Cincinnati Chapter, 1911-12, 1915-16

Ohio State Regent, 1923-26

Organizing Secretary General, 1926-29

President General, 1929-32

Hon. President General, 1932-58



MRS. HARRY MILLER  
*Chaplain, Cincinnati Chapter*

MRS. STANLEY L. HOUGHTON  
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Portrait presented by the Cincinnati Chapter to Hobart Hall,  
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# LAWNFIELD

## the home of

## JAMES A. GARFIELD

### Twentieth President of the United States



Lawnfield, the home of President James Abram Garfield, is located in Mentor, Ohio, about 23 miles east of Cleveland on U.S. Route 20. It was given to Western Reserve Historical Society by the Garfield heirs, and opened to the public as a memorial in 1936. The first two floors of the 30-room mansion have been restored about as they were when occupied by President Garfield's family. The third floor houses a museum of local historical items, maintained by the Lake County Historical Society.

The porch was the site of one of the earliest and most successful "front porch" campaigns for the Presidency. A one-story campaign office was built at the northeast corner of the house and used for his correspondence and as a telegraph office. Here he received the news of his election in 1880.

Two rows of tall trees behind the home mark Garfield Lane, leading from the house to a stop on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (now New York Central) where many delegations came to hear their candidate speak.

Behind the home is a log cabin replica of Garfield's birthplace, which was about 18 miles southwest of Mentor on Route 91 in Orange Township. It is furnished with authentic pioneer relics of the time when he was born, in 1831. The contrast between the humble cabin and the spacious home of his later years is a striking example of his achievements by diligence and perseverance.

Garfield met his future wife, Lucretia Rudolph, when they were classmates at Geauga Seminary, and she was later a pupil of his at Hiram College. She taught school while he finished his education at Williams College. In 1857, when Garfield was only 26, he was chosen as president of Hiram College and they were married.

In the Mentor home is a cradle made by Zebulon Rudolph for his daughter, Lucretia, before her birth in 1832. After her marriage to Garfield, she took the cradle with her, and by tradition all the Garfield children have slept in it. There are dresses worn by Lucretia in the White House when she was First Lady in 1881. The desk Garfield used at Hiram is here, and the lunch basket he carried when traveling. There is a specially built "reading chair", the President's collection of canes, and many other mementos. There are kerosene lamps and ornate gas chandeliers, White House china in the dining room, Wedgwood and Spode china, a copper tea service and a silver fruit dish, a Paisley shawl, Persian rug, and a tall inlaid Chinese vase.

A memorial library, with carved white oak woodwork and ceiling, was erected in 1885 for his collection of books. This room contains a marble bust of Garfield, a mosaic likeness, and a stained glass fire screen portrait. His Congressional desk is here, the Bible used when he took the oath of office, and the handwritten manuscript of his inaugural address.

Our second martyred President is entombed in an imposing grey stone monument, a landmark in Lakeview Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.

*Contributed by the following chapters of*

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# CIVIL WAR UNDERGROUND RAILROAD



The tiny window in the left gable at 38 E. Sandusky Street, Mechanicsburg, Ohio indicates a secret room where slaves hid in the Underground Railroad of Civil War Days.

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## Honoring ANN SIMPSON DAVIS Revolutionary War Heroine

Ann Simpson, at the age of fifteen years, acted as a courier for George Washington during the Revolutionary War 1779 and 1780.

She was an expert horeswoman. Once while carrying a message, on horseback, she was searched by the Tories. She succeeded in slipping the note from the bag of cornmeal, where it had been concealed, and placed it under her tongue. She then carried it safely to George Washington.

At the close of the war Ann Simpson married John Davis, a soldier, and moved to Ohio. She was a cousin of the mother of General Grant (Ulysses Simpson Grant).

The Ann Simpson Davis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Columbus, Ohio proudly salutes this heroic patriot for whom the Chapter is named.

## IN MEMORIAM

Deceased Members of

**JONATHAN DAYTON CHAPTER  
D.A.R.**

Dayton, Ohio

*"Yes, they are gone  
Yet we are not apart."*

## "I Pledge Allegiance"

Our universal custom of saluting the Flag owes much to a humble and unknown school teacher of California. Miss Mary Fackler was one link in the chain of events that has resulted in our American custom of pledging allegiance on all patriotic occasions.

The idea of the Salute of the Flag was started as part of the celebration of Columbus Day in Boston in 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. A man named Francis Bellamy, who was on the committee of arrangements for the celebration, originated the salute and used it as part of the Columbus Day celebration. Someone sent a program of the affair, which included the Salute, to Miss Mary Fackler, a teacher of the primary grades in Redlands, Calif. She was deeply impressed with

the significance of the salute and taught it to her pupils. She used it as an incentive to good behavior, having the children give the Salute at the end of a day when no one had been absent or tardy; and a child who had done especially well in his work was allowed to hold the Flag.

Among the pupils in the school were the three children of Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton. General Lawton had received the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery in the Civil War and was distinguished also for his capture of the Apache chief, Geronimo. Later he was killed in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. However, during the 1890's he and his family lived in Redlands. On one occasion their friend, Gen. Joseph C. Breckenridge, was with them in Redlands, and Mrs. Lawton took

By Edith Parker Hinckley  
Arrowhead Chapter, Redlands, Calif.

him to visit the children's school. General Breckenridge was much impressed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag as Miss Fackler had her pupils do it, and on his return to Washington, D. C., he introduced it to the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution at one of their conventions. Mrs. Lawton wrote to Miss Fackler, describing the first time the Pledge was given in Washington.

All the distinguished men and women in the East were there, and he (General Breckenridge) had the children give the Salute, which was beautiful and impressive and created much praise, enthusiasm, and applause. It was mentioned as coming from the California children. I thought you would like to know it, since it is all owing to you.

Thus the imagination and devotion of one faithful school teacher led to the custom of pledging allegiance to the Flag on all patriotic occasions.



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To members of the D.A.R.  
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## MEMORIES OF LONG AGO

How vast and numerous they are.  
Including both the battle scar  
Of civil war and human strife.  
How different from our present life.

The sound of troops with gun in hand.  
The searing crisis of the land.  
The men who died with Flag in view.  
The scattered dead—remaining few.

The bloody stream—the old oak tree.  
The yearning to be right and free.  
The hopes that held no real regret.  
The sounds of bombs you can't forget.

The song of weary marching feet.  
The going on—the sad retreat.  
The angry North—the solemn South.  
The bugle call—the hungry mouth.

A moment's rest in some cold tent.  
Some mail from home or some that's sent.  
A job well-done or with a fault.  
The call to arms or wish to halt.

The ravished fields—the forest dark.  
The frightened bird—the silent lark.  
Such are the memories that haunt.  
Such are the thoughts of old that taunt.

Gone are the days of hate and scorn.  
A brand new Nation now is born.  
Gone with the wind—the bloody earth.  
Nor do we long for their rebirth.

Content we are to live in peace.  
While wealth and happiness increase.  
Content we are to just recall—  
That once there was a war—that's all.

By Herbert Eli Dickson  
Brentwood Veterans Hosp., Ward 206A,  
Los Angeles 25, California

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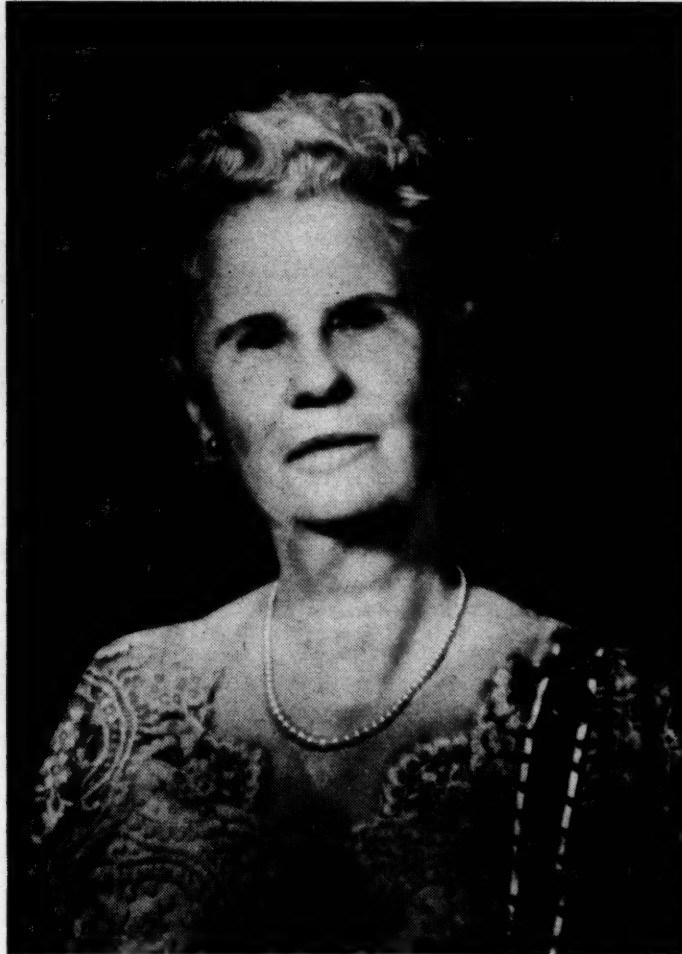
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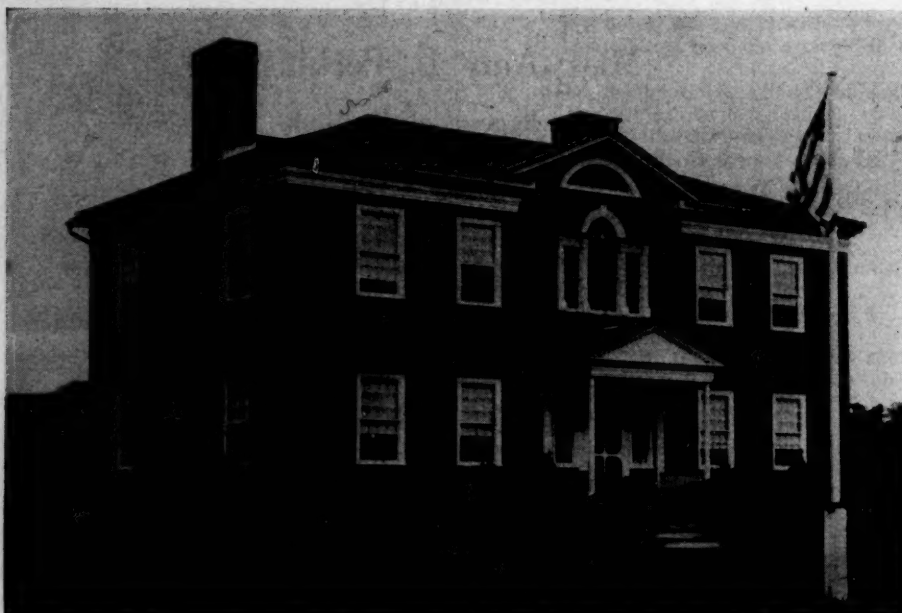
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#### Still No Foot

Although the Magazine Office has received a number of letters from those hoping to establish a valid claim to the Foot sampler now in our custody, no person with ancestors corresponding to the names on the sampler has come to our attention. Nearly all of those writing are descended from Nathaniel Foote. He is not the person whose name leads the list on the sampler, and the dates given for him do not correspond with those embroidered thereon.

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## Manuscripts and Notes of William A. Eardeley

Arranged and Indexed by Helen C. Johnson

This microfilm and 13 other reels that supplement it comprise a complete copy of the manuscripts left by the late William Appleby Eardeley of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Long Island Historical Society. They were presented to Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, in a ceremony in the D.A.R. Library on the afternoon of April 12. Most of these papers were prepared by Mr. Eardeley before 1914, but several genealogies were compiled with the assistance of Arthur S. Wardwell, his friend and fellow genealogist, during the last few years of Mr. Eardeley's life.

The genealogies are arranged by families, with full reference to all the research Mr. Eardeley did. The families are predominantly from the East, but there are also some Southern genealogies. They cover the period from the earliest settlements of this country to the early part of the 20th century. Many notes that are included will supplement records now available in other places. This material, hitherto unrecorded, consists of wills, town records, deeds, newspaper clippings of obituaries, cemetery records, and private family records from Bibles and letters. There are also a few original deeds over 200 years old. Some of the papers are crumbling from age, and this has made the microfilming very difficult.

There are over 60,000 pages of microfilm, and these were prepared by Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, with some assistance from Miss Edith M. Abbott and Mrs. Harry B. Farrar, of the New York State Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. The microfilming was financed by the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Mrs. Charles A. Baker, President, through the National Restoration and Preservation of Records Fund (Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, Chairman) and personal contributions of members of the New York State Chapter, National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America (Miss Ruth M. Duryee, President).

It is hoped that the preservation of these records may prove an invaluable contribution to historical and genealogical research. Grateful appreciation is given to the Long Island Historical Society for allowing these records to be filmed and for the unflinching cooperation and assistance rendered by the librarians.

## Winds of History Blown About Scotchtown

(Continued from Page 379)

coming the substantial, self-respecting structure that it was in the early 18th century. Mrs. Winston Woolfolk of Bowling Green, Va., chairman of the Committee on Furnishings, will be glad to hear from anyone wishing to have a part in bringing the house back to the state of being "extremely well furnished and delightfully well ordered," as it was when Baron von Closen and Count Rochambeau were so charmed with it. How excellent a shrine *Scotchtown* can be made in historic Hanover!

All shrines of history are ministrants to education. This one, with its multiple historic associations, will be of the greater value in having so strong an individuality as to stand out among the neo-classic, Palladian, and Georgian mansions that we so rightly admire, but that must yield something to the sturdy sincerity of *Scotchtown*.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> For the Shelton lineage, see Campbell, Mildred, *Genealogy*, Mound City Press, St. Louis, 1927, pp. 44-82; and *The Shel-*

*tons of Virginia*, Mound City Press, St. Louis, 1941.

<sup>2</sup> "A Progress to the Mines in the Year 1732," in *A Journey to the Land of Eden*, ed. by Mark Van Doren, Vanguard Press, 1928, pp. 324, ff.

<sup>3</sup> Mays, David John, *Edmund Pendleton*, Cambridge, Mass., 1952, vol. 1, p. 384.

<sup>4</sup> Harrison, Fairfax, *The Virginia Carys*, De Vinne Press, New York, 1919, pp. 108-109.

<sup>5</sup> Mays, David John, work cited in note 3, vol. 1, p. 278.

<sup>6</sup> *Annals of Henrico Parish . . .* and especially of St. John's Church, compiled and ed. by J. Staunton Moore, Richmond, Va., 1904, p. 127.

<sup>7</sup> James, James Alton, *The Life of George Rogers Clark*, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1928 and 1929, pp. 24-25.

<sup>8</sup> *The Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig von Closen, 1780-83*, trans. and ed. by Evelyn Acomb, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1958, pp. 181 and 209. (Referred to by Jane G. Wightman in *Garden Club of Virginia Jour.*, Sept.-Oct., 1959, p. 20.)

<sup>9</sup> Pub. in 2 vols., Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1857, p. 109.

<sup>10</sup> Meade, Robert D., *Patriot in the Making*, Lippincott, Philadelphia and New York, 1957, p. 109.

<sup>11</sup> *Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison*, ed. by her Grand-Niece, Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1886, pp. 4-5, and other biographers.

<sup>12</sup> Meade, Robert D., work cited in note 10, p. 413, note 72.

<sup>13</sup> Morgan, George, *The True Patrick Henry*, Lippincott, Philadelphia and London, 1907, p. 239.

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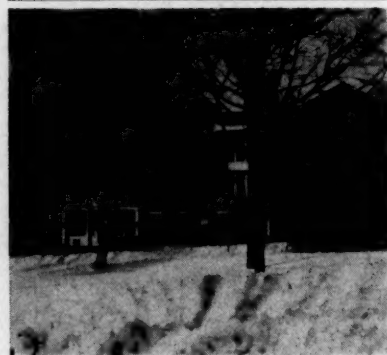
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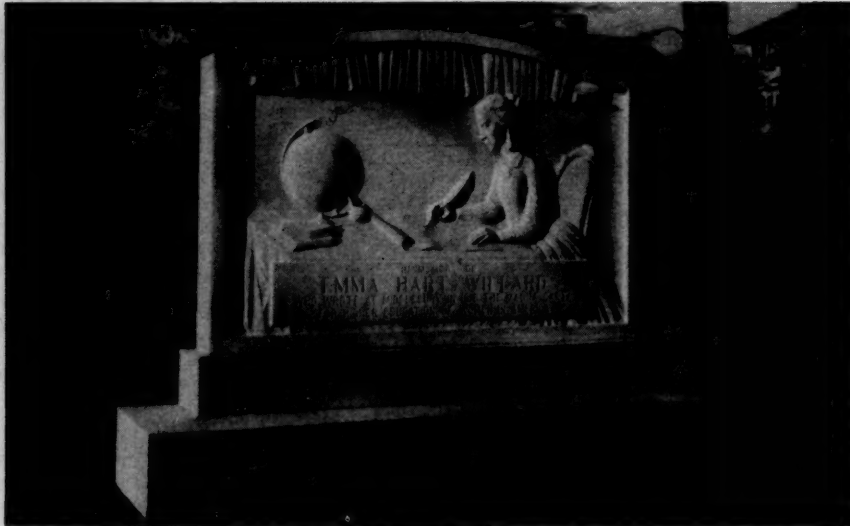
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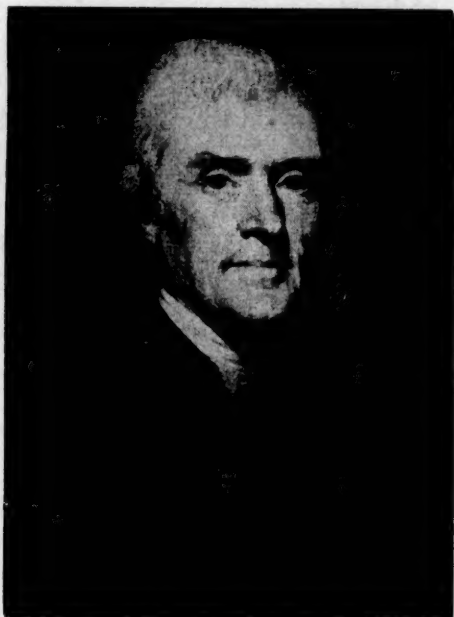
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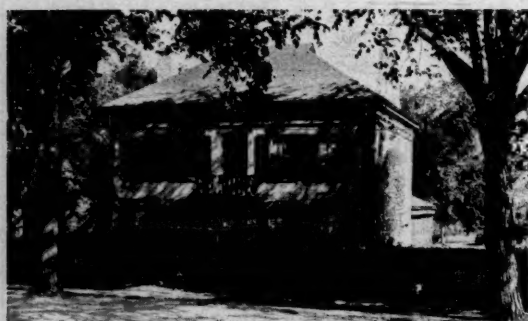
**Sibley House 1835**

Henry Hastings Sibley, Minnesota's first Governor came to the state in 1834 as factor of the American Fur Company. The year following he built this stone dwelling to serve as home and office. In 1849 it was temporary headquarters for the organization of the Territory. During General Sibley's occupancy it was under the flags of four Territories and the state of Minnesota. It is now a museum, with furnishings of the 1850's and 1860's.



**Faribault House 1836**

Because of his knowledge and understanding of the Sioux Indians, Jean Baptiste Faribault, an early fur trader was offered protection and assistance by Col. Leavenworth if he would settle near the new Fort at the mouth of the St. Peter river. He built this house of yellow limestone quarried from nearby Pike Island. Valuable Indian collections are housed here.



**Sibley Tea House 1854**

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Hypolite De Puis, private secretary to General Sibley, built this house of brick brought from Milwaukee. It was bought and remodeled by the Minnesota D.A.R. and opened as a Tea House in 1928. Luncheons, dinners, are served here from noon until 7:30 P.M. Accommodations for private parties and weddings. Opened May through October. It is closed Mondays.

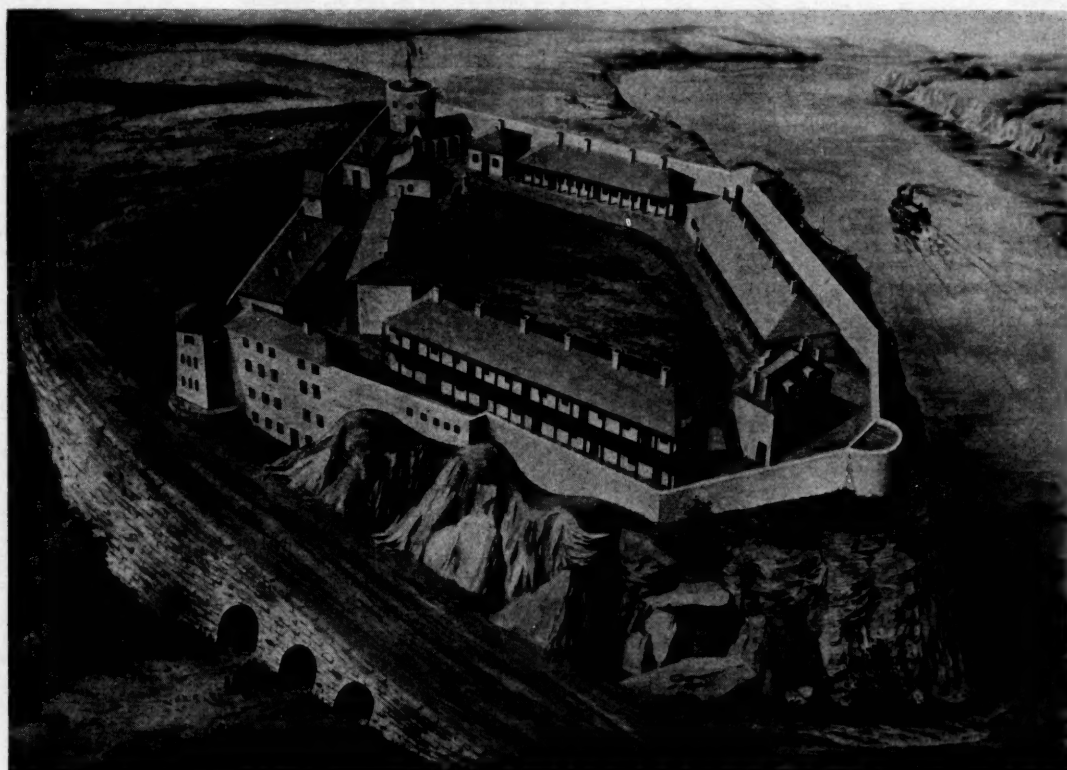
These houses known as the Sibley Properties are located at Mendota, the oldest settlement in Minnesota. Behind the town, on a hill known as Pilot Knob, the Sioux Indians signed, in 1851, the Treaty of Mendota by which large tracts of land in Minnesota and Iowa were ceded to the United States Government.

*This page and Ancestor pages are sponsored by the following Minnesota Chapters and their Regents: Albert Lea—Mrs. C. L. Lemke, Anthony Wayne—Mrs. Earl Hofmaster, Captain Comfort Starr—Mrs. James B. Finnigan, Daughters of Liberty—Mrs. Walker Jamar, Dr. Samuel Prescott—Mrs. Alfred B. Monnie, Fergus Falls—Mrs. Lloyd L. Smith, Greysolon Du Lhut—Mrs. Leo J. Burck, Josiah Edson—Mrs. John D. Nutting, Missabe—Mrs. F. R. Kotchevar, Mollie Stark Branham—Mrs. H. A. Olson, Okabena—Mrs. George E. Peterson, Owatonna—Mrs. Frank J. Kummeth, Red Cedar—Mrs. Frank C. Kearns, Rochester—Miss Vera Mae Darr, Ruth Peabody Curtis—Mrs. Charles E. McCarthy, St. Cloud—Mrs. R. B. Colbert, Traverse Des Sioux—Mrs. Clarence G. Cramer, Washington Elm—Miss Jessie Z. Dalton, Willmar—Mrs. Dewey G. Force and Sibley House Association—Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, President.*



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Minnesota Daughters join with the State and other organizations in supporting the partial restoration of Fort Snelling as a Civil War Commemoration.



This picture of Fort Snelling in 1824 was painted by Chester Kozlak in 1958, it is based on contemporary descriptions of the old Fort. At the present time only the Round Tower at the top stands.

On the bluffs overlooking the junction of the St. Peter and Mississippi rivers was located the reservation of Fort Snelling, on land secured in 1805 by Lt. Zebulon Pike by treaty with the Sioux Indians. Temporary barracks were first constructed by Col. Henry Leavenworth in 1819, on the low banks, but because of floods the permanent fort was erected at its present site and completed in 1824. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Snelling under whose command the main fort was built. For more than a third of a century it was the most northwesterly military establishment in the United States. Chipewewa and Sioux Indian affairs were largely conducted from and under the protection of the Fort.

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Carlton, David	Conn.	Ora Carlton Schradle, 1007 2nd Ave. N.W., Austin			Meloan,
Caswell, Nathan Sr.	Mass.	Mrs. Mildred Caswell Olson, Rt. 1 Box 139, Grove City			Metcalf,
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Chatfield, Levi 2nd	Conn.	Virginia Annette Kruger Smith, 5937 Queen Ave. So., Minneapolis			Morgan,
Chatfield, Levi 2nd	Ga.	Virginia Irwin Kruger, 3521 Colfax Ave. So., Minneapolis		10	Morriso
Clark, Charles	R.I.	Alice Clark McBrien, 3901 Thomas Ave. So., Minneapolis			Morse,
Clarke, Joshua	Mass.	Eleanor W. Roth, 1045 W. Nebraska, St. Paul			Murdoc
Coady, Isaac	Mass.	Mrs. Lydia Freeman, 411 Union St., Northfield		5	Olmsted
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Cochran, Ensign James	N.H.	Mary Cochran Jackson, Cedar Haven, Winona			Page, J.
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Cox, William	N.Y.	Blanche L. Matteson Smallwood, 1317 4th Ave., Worthington			Pettis, J.
Crane, Joseph	Va.	Hattie M. Woolverton, 1426 Circle Drive, Albert Lea		5	Piper, C.
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Hall, John Sr.	Me.	Miss Gayle L. Frasier, 1004 Summit Ave., Minneapolis			Turner,
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Hamlin, John	N.J.	Judith Stearns Rutscher, 763 W. County Road B-2, St. Paul			Vander
Hanchett, Simeon	Conn.	Mrs. Helen Dahl Sorensen, 1000 Hill Road, Willmar			Vanemar
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Herring, Benjamin	Me.	Mrs. A. J. Peterson, Madelia		5	Wellington
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Herring, Benjamin Sr.	Pa.	Mrs. Minnetta Holmes, 384 So. Hamline Ave., St. Paul		12	Westbro
Hickman, Dr. Charles	N.H.	Mrs. Lois Closson, 750 Benton St., Anoka			Whipple,
Hill, General James	Pa.	Eleanor Lampert Plunkett, 309 21st St. S.W., Austin		16	Whitacre
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Hitchcock, Joseph	Mass.	Mrs. Charlotte Miller Sonnichsen, Milroy			Williams
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Inyard, Benjamin	N.Y.	Beryl March Weiland, 300 2nd St. S.W., Austin			Woods,
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Jackson, Giles	Mass.	Barbara Kuebler Hofmaster, 119 So. 4th St., Mankato			
Jackson, Brig. Gen. Michael	Conn.	Gail Hofmaster, 119 So. 4th St., Mankato			
Jarvis, Joseph	Conn.	Caroline Kuebler, 414 Walnut St., Mankato			
Jewett, Capt. Joseph	Conn.	Marion Shaw Jenks, 710 4th St. S.W., Austin			
		Mrs. Charlotte Wells Schmidt, Worthington			
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16	Jones, Lt. Col. Jonathan	Pa.	Mrs. B. E. Johnson, 1567 Atlantic St., St. Paul		6
16	Kay, John	Va.	Mrs. Hazel E. Monnie, Sisseton, S.D.		
10	Kelley, Col. John	Pa.	Miss Gladys L. Hobbs, 1788 Hennepin Ave. So., Minneapolis		
24	Kilbourn, Robert	Mass.	Mrs. David H. Bartlett, 1882 Portland Ave. St. Paul		4
5	King, Hugh	N.C.	Aida Colgate Douglas, 597 Montrose, St. Paul		16
24	Kingsbury, Daniel	Conn.	Julia Slack Nye, 229 W. Morton St., St. Paul		7
	Landis, Jacob	Pa.	Elizabeth Ratzlaff, 217 S.W. 2nd St., Madelia		
	Lane, Jesse	N.C.	Mrs. Florence Day Ellis, 251 E. Broadway, Owatonna		
6	Lewis, John	Va.	Nina Disher Perry, 3400 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis		8
	Lewis, Col. Nicholas	Va.	Catherine J. Claybourn, 113 Bridge Ave., Albert Lea		
	Libby, Reuben	Me.	Mildred Jellis Gulliford, 786 Summit Ave., St. Paul		5
	Livermore, Jason	Mass.	Miss Gayle L. Frasier, 1004 Summit Ave., Minneapolis		5
	Looker, Othniel	N.J.	Miss Edith Emery, 824 W. 5th, Willmar		
13	Lord, Lt. James	Mass.	Grace Lord Parsons Simpson, 3220 Clinton Ave. So. Minneapolis		8
24	Lott, Cornelius	N.J.	Leatha Shore Orrison, Worthington		
	Ludlow, Cornelius	N.J.	Louise Emmons Newcombe, Apt. 305, 894 St. Clair Ave., St. Paul		5
	Lurty, Capt. John	Va.	Ruby Cochran Johnson, 4430 W. Lake Harriet Blvd., Minneapolis		
	Mansfield, Col. John	Mass.	Mamie Collins Bell, Apt. 3, 855 St. Clair Ave., St. Paul		5
	Marsh, John	Me.	Mrs. Mildred Parker Apker, 4700 36th Ave. So., Minneapolis		
2	Martin, Lt. Hudson	Va.	Catherine J. Claybourn, 113 Bridge Ave., Albert Lea		
	McConnell, Robert	Pa.	Olla VanDuzer Scott, 1602 2nd Ave. N.W., Austin		
	McKee, Robert	Conn.	Frances Board Rose, 1125 Lakeview Blvd., Albert Lea		
	Mears, Thomas	Mass.	Mrs. R. B. Colbert, 424 3rd Ave. So., St. Cloud		
	Meloan, Andrew	Md.	Betty High Defiel, 975 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul		5
	Meloan, Andrew	Md.	Mrs. Mabel High Jacobs, 975 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul		5
	Metcalf, Capt. John	Va.	Martha Carberry Kearns, 2101 3rd Ave. S.W., Austin		
	Monell, James	N.Y.	Marie Johnson Oerting, Apt. 16, 1148 Randolph Ave., St. Paul		5
	Moore, David	N.Y.	Marie Johnson Oerting, Apt. 16, 1148 Randolph Ave., St. Paul		5
10	Morgan, James	Conn.	Martha Robinson Parker, 1900 James Ave. So., Minneapolis		5
	Morrison, Robert	Mass.	Edith Wells Hutchins, 1636 Beechwood Ave., St. Paul		16
	Morse, Joseph	Mass.	Mrs. Floyd O. Gilbert, 1612 Kilian Bldg., St. Cloud		
	Murdock, Lt. John	Mass.	Mrs. Ruth Walter McBrien, Farmington, Minn.		
5	Olmsted, Samuel	Conn.	Olla Olmsted Wallace, 405 6th Place N.W., Austin		
	Overstreet, John	Va.	Mrs. Ethelmae Eylar Carter, 5021 Wooddale Lane, Minneapolis		24
	Page, Josiah	Vt.	Mrs. Edith Cowi Milnor, 118 W. 48th St., Minneapolis		9
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6	Piper, Col. John	Pa.	Mrs. Grace Peterson, 223 W. Lewis, Mankato		
24	Platt, Jonas	Conn.	Barbara Williams Ingvalson, 1392 Midway Parkway, St. Paul		13
	Prentice, Jonathan	N.Y.	Mrs. M. Josephine Pritchett Ruhsam, 115 Lee Place, Albert Lea		
	Prescott, Jedediah	Me.	Charlotte Barlow, 409 Park Ave., Albert Lea		
10	Rice, Nathan	Mass.	Blanche Skipton Suderman, LeSueur		
	Richards, Capt. Edmund	Conn.	Helen Lee Denison, 1736 Hartford Ave., St. Paul		16
	Rider, Capt. Benjamin	Mass.	Mrs. Winnifred Maddison, 2011 2nd Ave., E. Hibbing		
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	Robinson, John	N.Y.	Mrs. A. R. Crawford, 922 4th Ave. So., St. Cloud		
	Rush, Michael	N.J.	Jessie Z. Dalton, 2011 2nd Ave. E., Hibbing		
	Scheibly, Peter	Pa.	Mrs. R. B. Crawford, Apt. 12, 356 No. Cleveland, St. Paul		
24	Scofield, David	Conn.	Mrs. Margaret Matthews, 1200 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 10, Ill.		2
5	Scofield, David	Conn.	Mrs. Vena Henry, 1678 Pinehurst, St. Paul		16
24	Scott, Henry	N.Y.	Mrs. Marie Johnson Oerting, Apt. 16, 1148 Randolph Ave., St. Paul		5
17	Sessions, Abner	Conn.	Mrs. F. E. Nichols, Hibbing		
	Seward, John	N.J.	Joy Franklin Stephenson, 910 5th St., N.W., Austin		
	Sherman, Daniel	Conn.	Mrs. H. W. Cater, Clearwater Road, St. Cloud		
	Shockey, Christian	Pa.	Sarah Mitchell Tedrow, 907 Oakland Ave. E., Austin		
19	Sibley, John Jr.	Mass.	Mrs. C. C. Guise, 310 4th Ave. N.E., St. Cloud		
	Slayton, Thomas	Mass.	Lorraine Lampert Plunkett, 808 4th St. S.W., Austin		
	Spaulding, Col. Simeon	Mass.	Geraldine B. Rainey, 6828 Morgan Ave. So., Minneapolis		23
	Spear, William	Conn.	Mrs. F. D. DeVaney, 3502 Greysolon Road, Duluth		4
	Spencer, Maj. Gen. Joseph	Conn.	Mrs. Margaret Spenser Schultdt, 1615 Garden Ave., St. Paul		13
	Stanford, Moses	Mass.	Mrs. Ruth Hanson, Mapleton		
16	Stowell, Capt. Hezekiah	Mass.	Josephine Coughran Mott, Worthington		
	Sturtevant, Lemuel Jr.	Mass.	Alyce L. Purdham Runquist, 911 7th Ave. N.W., Austin		5
	Swan, Joseph	Conn.	Miss Cleora Wheeler, 1376 Summit Ave., St. Paul		
24	Thurston, David	N.H.	Evelyn Thurston Nicholson, 4801 Vincent Ave. So., Minneapolis		10
24	Thurston, Mose	Mass.	Mrs. Mary Sugden, 137 Lincoln St., Mankato		
5	Tucker, Benjamin	Mass.	Mrs. Ethel G. Faust, 535 Capitol Dr., St. Peter		
5	Turner, Abiel	Mass.	Mrs. Grace Cliff, 437 Page Ave., Mankato		
17	Underwood, James	N.C.	Mrs. Helen Ellis Pope, 1615 Berkeley Ave., St. Paul		5
	Vander Pool, John M.	N.Y.	Mrs. Clara A. Vander Voort, 1446 W. California Ave., St. Paul		13
	Vaneman, Garrett	Pa.	Otelia Hopkins Rasmussen, 319 Manitou St., Northfield		
	Vaughn, Richard	Pa.	Mrs. Corinne Jordan Gadwa, 2196 Doswell Ave., St. Paul		8
	Walker, Dr. Thomas	Va.	Catherine J. Claybourn, 113 Bridge Ave., Albert Lea		
	Warner, Brig. Gen. Jonathan	Mass.	S. Dorothy Munson Cook, 608 3rd St. N.W., Austin		
17	Warner, Omri	Mass.	Goldie Cook Carlson, 1766 Bayard Ave., St. Paul		16
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5	Weaver, Hartwell	S.C.	Eula Edwards Hines, 4033 Linden Hills Blvd., Minneapolis		10
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	Wellmon, John	Conn.	Laura A. Niles, 506 4th St., Albert Lea		
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	Wiswall, Henry	Mass.	Katharine Doran Dunnavan, 1685 Bohland Ave., St. Paul		16
16	Whipple, Nehemiah	R.I.	Mrs. Loana Miller Norris, 62 So. Dale St., Apt. E., St. Paul		2
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12	White, Hugh	Conn.	Mrs. Dorothy Diffendorf Shore, Rushmore		
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### Revolutionary Counterspy (Continued from Page 388)

John J. Harris) stands in the rural burial ground attached to the Episcopal Church at Harrisena, on the south side of which is engraved the following inscription:

He was a man that was true to his friends and his country. He was the man that carried the package for General Schuyler and from General Schuyler to Washington. It went, and without doubt was the instrument that put General Burgoyne's journey to an end. He, it was that bought the Patten granted to John Lawrence and others, when wild; and settled the same, being two thousand acres, to the benefit of his children and grandchildren.

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# Sparks and Fires

By Lynn Brussock,

*National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee*

Juniors from every part of the Nation have recently returned to their homes or schools after serving as Pages at Continental Congress, many of them for the first time. And for many C.A.R. members the memories of their National Convention are still vivid. These girls and young women, D.A.R. leaders and members of months and years to come, have been deeply inspired by their experiences in Washington, where they gained new insight into as well as knowledge of the purposes of the organizations to which they belong. Tired feet, the Pages' Ball, C.A.R. Dinner Dance, carrying of Flags, flowers, and sashes of varying widths and colors are for now a part of the past. But an important part of this past remains, for the spark of enthusiastic interest has been kindled in many of those starry-eyed Pages and C.A.R.s who attended D.A.R. and C.A.R. sessions for the first time; for many others who have attended these meetings in past years, the week brought rededication to the National Societies and all that D.A.R. and C.A.R. represent.

This spark of enthusiasm in the young women offers to each D.A.R. a vital challenge—the opportunity to develop it into the fire of years of dedicated service to our National Society. One of the most effective means of building up this fire is by making each Junior an active part of the chapter; if she is able to attend your May or June meeting, invite her to tell about her paging experiences at Congress and what she learned about our work. In planning next year's program, try to give her some part in chapter committee work, especially if there is no Junior Membership Committee in your chapter. Should she be temporarily living away from home, for instance at college, encourage her to become an associate member in that locale in order to keep up her interest during the months she is away from her home chapter. Being a part of this group will give her added knowledge about D.A.R., and she will form new friendships in the community at the same time. Special invitations for Juniors away from home to attend Christmas and summer meetings

make them feel wanted and welcome if they are able to attend these functions.

Developing the spark of C.A.R.s' interest can be accomplished by a chapter's Juniors, as well as by the families and friends of the girls. An annual newsletter sent by the Junior Chairman to all C.A.R. girls 16 or 17 and over is one way of informing them of Junior activities and encouraging them to transfer their membership in order to become a part of the Juniors' group. A special Junior meeting for C.A.R. girls eligible to become D.A.R.s, with a short, informative program about our activities, will often bring amazing results. If the chapter has a special program, include the C.A.R.s, boys as well as girls; they are excellent assistants for such occasions!

Lighting the spark is important, too, in young women who are eligible for D.A.R. and girls who could be members of C.A.R. but do not now belong to either organization. Each of us is a potential firebug when we talk to such people; the fuel is their curiosity about D.A.R. aims and activities, the tinder our well-informed, convincing description of our vital work.

As sparks must be quickly guided and tended to become a fire, let us earnestly encourage each young woman in whom we find the beginnings of an interest in D.A.R. Many are around us, and the time to stoke the fire is *now*!

## Ohio's Waldschmidt House

*(Continued from Page 412)*

from whence iron pipes conveyed the water to the camps. Cannon practice was held at the south end of the camp, where firing was directed against a tall, clay bank called the "Devil's Back Bone". Not far from here, John Morgan and his raiders, about daylight of the morning of July 14, 1863, piled railroad ties to a considerable height on the tracks, filling a cattle guard, and then hid in a cornfield. A passenger train with engine, baggage car, and four passenger cars filled with recruits, came along. Approaching the obstruction, the engineer increased his speed to 40 miles an hour and hit the piled-up

crossties with great force. The engine overturned down the embankment, killing the fireman and injuring the engineer. The cars detached from the engine left the tracks, but none of the passengers were hurt. The

rebels captured the 150 men en route to *Camp Dennison*, and they were forced to walk the remaining distance. There was a light skirmish at the north end of camp, where the rebels burned a park of U. S. Army wagons.

The Ohio Society, D.A.R., is justly proud of its Christian Waldschmidt Home and Museum, for it has recently been given the honor of being rated by the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio as only second in points of historical interest to the Taft Museum in Cincinnati.

The Christian Waldschmidt Home and Museum is at 7567 Glendale Milford Road, Camp Dennison, Ohio, 18 miles northeast of Cincinnati and 2 miles north of Milford on State Road 126, bypass U. S. Highway 50.



Photograph courtesy of William L. Randall  
Kitchen in Christian Waldschmidt house.

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### Greetings from Virginia District III

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## CIVIL WAR EXHIBIT OPENS

The first years of the Civil War are graphically documented in a special exhibit that opened April 7 at The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City, and will continue through December.

Titled *A Nation Divided: 1861-1862*, the show includes many photographs, paintings, maps, prints, and on-the-spot battle sketches, as well as uniforms, weapons, flags, and other mementoes of the war.

In front of a large mural depicting the firing on Fort Sumter a life-size Union soldier stands poised for battle, dressed in the colorful red and blue Zouave uniform of the 5th New York Volunteer Infantry. A cannon, given to the society by Col. Rush C. Hawkins of Hawkins' Zouaves, and the flagpole from Fort Sumter complete the tableau.

Beginning with the bombardment of Sumter on April 12, 1861, the exhibit chronologically traces the first stages of the war: The mobilization and training of raw recruits by both North and South; the Battle of Bull Run, which served notice that the war would not be over in a short summer campaign; the Union blockade of southern ports; the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; Lee's invasion of the North, culminating at Antietam; the war in the West for control of the Mississippi; and the battles at Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

### Bell Given to Valley Forge Carillon for American Samoa

A Bell for American Samoa was presented for the Washington Memorial Carillon at Valley Forge on Thanksgiving Day, 1960. The Bell was the gift of Miss Florence Mundy of Spokane, Wash. Miss Mundy is a native of Norristown and a member of Washington Memorial Chapel since its founding in 1903 by Dr. W. Herbert Burk.

The Bell is the 56th in the Washington Memorial Carillon, Bells having been given for all the States in the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, as well as a Birthday Bell. The Bell is note F in the upper octave.

Samoa is an archipelago in the South Pacific consisting of 14 islands, administratively divided between American Samoa, a possession of the United States, and Western Samoa, which formerly belonged to Germany but in 1920 became a mandate of New Zealand.—*The Picket Post*, February, 1961 (p. 10).



## SMITHFIELD PLANTATION

Built in 1770

By COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON



District VII Regents' Club, Virginia D.A.R., favors the restoration of "Smithfield Plantation," which boasts the "finest colonial home west of the Blue Ridge Mountains." Adjoining the campus of Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, this is the home of the Preston family of Virginia, South Carolina and Kentucky.

Including the Floyd and Breckenridge branches, this family had contributed three governors of Virginia and a dozen congressmen before 1860.

Here, Colonel William Preston escaped death in the Draper's Meadow Massacre in 1755; here, he began the present mansion house in 1770. He raised a regiment of Montgomery County militia during the American Revolution, led them in the crucial battle of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, and is credited with having saved the Alleghany frontier for the patriot cause.

We commend the Montgomery County Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities which is working to make "Smithfield" a national shrine of the Alleghany frontier. A direct descendant of Colonel William Preston has offered to give to the central A. P. V. A. the house and a suitable acreage. Negotiations are in progress concerning the initial outfitting of the house. Correspondence concerning contributions of cash or pre-1860 furniture should be addressed to "Smithfield Plantation," Box 488, Blacksburg, Virginia. Contributions are deductible from taxes.

---

*Sponsored by the fourteen chapters of DISTRICT VII REGENTS' CLUB, VIRGINIA D.A.R., whose OFFICIAL BOARD is composed of the following members: Mrs. Horace A. Bass, Mrs. Susie R. Manges, Mrs. C. C. Lindsey, Mrs. W. D. Bohlken, Mrs. W. G. Strickler, Mrs. Lewis C. Yates, and Mrs. W. F. Jennings.*

*DISTRICT VII OFFICERS are as follows: Mrs. W. Blair Mitchell, Director; Mrs. J. R. English, Vice Director; Mrs. George C. Herring, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Roger G. Martin, Chaplain.*

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## Israel Bissell—an Unsung Hero

*By Elizabeth Norton Hunt,  
Carter Braxton Chapter, Baltimore, Md.*

In a picturesque, tree-shaded old cemetery on a quiet street in the town of Hinsdale, in the beautiful Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts, is the grave of a hero and patriot of whom very little is generally known.

His name was Israel Bissell, and he was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1752 where his ancestors settled when they came to this country from England.

As a courageous and robust young man, Israel Bissell chose, as his profession, that of post-rider, with a regular route between Boston and New York.

In 1775 Israel Bissell was chosen by the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to carry the Call to Arms from Watertown, Mass., where the City Hall was his destination.

Picture in your mind's eye, if you will, this valiant young rider dressed in leather smock edged with fringe, leggings, a long cloak rolled up be-

hind the saddle, a fur-trimmed cap, and a wide belt with a powder horn hanging from it and his mail pouch over his shoulder.

On April 19, 1775, with the Call to Arms in his mail pouch, Israel Bissell started out on his swift and extraordinary journey by horseback, during which he mustered the militia of five of the Colonies to come to the aid of the Minute Men of Massachusetts.

The journey was a distance of 400 miles and was achieved by changing horses at intervals and by-riding constantly for 4 days until he reached Philadelphia on April 23, just before midnight. There was little or no rest en route and precious little food, but on and on he galloped, giving the alarm along the way.

Israel Putnam of Pomfret, Conn., and Benedict Arnold at New Haven, were two of the men who mustered forces and hurried to Massachusetts in response to Israel Bissell's call.

In the Archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania can be seen the Call to Arms, which reads as follows:

Wednesday morning, near 10 of the clock, Watertown—

To all friends of American Liberty, be it known that this morning before the break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1,000 or 1,200 men landed at Phips' farm at Cambridge and marching to Lexington where they found a company of our Colony Militia in arms upon which they fired without any provocation and killed six men and wounded four others. By an express from Boston we find that another brigade is now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1,000. The bearer, Israel Bissell, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses as they may be needed.

I have already spoken with several who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray let the delegates from this Colony to Connecticut see this.

(Signed) Palmer—once of the Committee of Safety

*(Continued on Page 436)*



## Honoring

The Jack Jouett Chapter of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, takes great pride in honoring Mrs. Jennie Thornley Grayson, who celebrated her 90th birthday on September 2, 1960.

At the time of organization of the Jack Jouett Chapter, in 1922, Mrs. Grayson had the honor of choosing the Revolutionary War soldier for whom the chapter was named. Through research in the University of Virginia Library she proved his service and as a result of this she wrote the article "Jack Jouett's Ride". In this article she told of the service for which Jack Jouett is best remembered, his famous ride from Cuckoo Tavern to Monticello to warn Mr. Jefferson that the British Cavalry, under Lt. Col. Tarleton, were on their way to capture him. This was on June 4, 1781 when Jefferson was Governor of Virginia. Jouett then proceeded to Charlottesville and spread the warning to the General Assembly which was in session there.

Since the Jack Jouett Chapter was organized, Mrs. Grayson's name has appeared each year on the Board. During that time she has served as Regent, Vice Regent, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Registrar, Historian, Librarian, Chaplain and is now Genealogist for the chapter.

Mrs. Grayson served as State Historian of the Virginia D.A.R. from 1929 to 1932 and it was during this time that she compiled the History of the Virginia D.A.R. from 1895 to 1932 and published it for the State D.A.R.

During the organization of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, purpose of which was to purchase Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson and establish it as a National Shrine, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, selected Mrs. Grayson to be one of five Virginia women named as a "Monticellian". At this time she was one of the official hostesses in colonial costume at Monticello. For this Mrs. Grayson was given a Life Admission Card to the Shrine by the Foundation.

Until recent years Mrs. Grayson attended every Virginia State Conference and every Continental Congress in Washington, D. C. As a beloved and honored member she is still present at her own chapter meetings when possible and retains an enthusiastic interest in its every activity.



**MRS. JENNIE THORNLEY GRAYSON**  
Jack Jouett Chapter, D.A.R.  
Charlottesville, Virginia



**Jack Jouett Chapter, Charlottesville, Va.**

Salutes Anne Addington, Grand Prize Winner in Americanism Essay Contest, "Faith of Our Fathers Living Still." 250 entrants from 4 High Schools, 5 grades in each, competing.

Anne, age 14, is in the ninth grade in Albemarle County High School.

## MAGAZINE PRIZES AWARDED AT SEVENTIETH CONGRESS

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First, La Puerta de Oro Chapter, California	\$745.00
Second, Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio	610.00
Third, Continental Dames Chapter, D. C.	562.00

The \$5 prize to the State with the greatest number of Chapters having 100% participation goes to California, 139 Chapters, 100%.

## ISRAEL BISSELL

(Continued from Page 434)

The foregoing is all historical fact, and Israel Bissell's ride was a heroic accomplishment.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow perpetuated in verse, and made famous, the ride of Paul Revere. Without wishing to detract from Paul Revere's many talents and vast contributions to the life of Revolutionary War days, it is to be regretted that a similar poem could not have been written to honor Israel Bissell and to make known his courage to the many students throughout our land. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived for many years in this lovely corner of New England, only a few miles from the spot where Israel Bissell is buried, but it is to be inferred that Professor Longfellow probably never even heard of Israel Bissell.

In 1790, Israel Bissell moved to Hinsdale with his wife and three children. He became a farmer, well thought of in the surrounding communities, and there he died at the age of 71.

## Cache la Poudre Chapter, D.A.R.

founded April 18, 1908

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Honoring



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## One D.A.R. Good Citizen

By Elizabeth Greene (Mrs. John V.) Peterson

*Oliver Wetherbee Chapter, Coronado, Calif.*

Joyce Macdonald lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Macdonald, at 874 National Avenue in Imperial Beach, Calif. She is an 18-year-old graduating senior at the Mar Vista High School in Imperial Beach. . . . was selected Mar Vista's D.A.R. Good Citizen for this year. Joyce was sponsored by Oliver Wetherbee Chapter, D.A.R. in Coronado, Calif., which, as the closest chapter, sponsors the D.A.R. Good Citizens at Mar Vista. Joyce is not only a fine, typical D.A.R. Good Citizen but already has made her mark on her community.

Imperial Beach is a city of around 18,000 people situated on the Pacific Ocean in the southernmost part of California. The Mexican border can be seen from the city limits.

In November 1960 Fabio Martinez, from the United States Naval Leadership Training Program, came to address Donald Langdon's senior class in civic problems at the Mar Vista High School. His subject was *The Dangers of Communism*.

There was much discussion after the class when Mr. Martinez posed the prob-

lem, "What are you going to do to combat communism?" Joyce did some serious thinking in the next few days.

She went to Murray Norris, editor of the Imperial Beach News, a weekly paper with a circulation of 6,000. He was already conducting an anticommunism campaign in his newspaper. She asked him if he would publish a column which she would call *Object—Your Mind*. She would prepare questions on the dangerous aspects of communism and from four to six students in the civics problems class would study these questions and answer them in the column. Mr. Norris was most pleased to cooperate.

This column by Joyce and the students awakened a great deal of interest among the adult as well as the younger members of the community, because it represented the honest thoughts and concern of the young people in Imperial Beach. Mr. Norris said it was more effective in arousing interest than the editorials in his paper.

Several prominent residents of Imperial Beach decided it would be a fine idea for adults to learn more about the fight

Honoring

## ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTER No. 193

Colorado Springs

*The First Chapter in Colorado*

*Founded Jan. 24, 1893*

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*In Memory of*

**MRS. B. E. SUTTON**  
(Martha)

Regent

## ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTER

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In memory of our past Colo. State Regent  
*Isabelle Bushinger Burkhard*  
Charter member of Monte Vista Chapter, D.A.R.

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**MT. MASSIVE CHAPTER, D.A.R.**  
Leadville, Colorado

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Pueblo, Colorado

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Trinidad, Colorado

against communism if the young people were so interested. Donald Langdon, civics problems teacher at Mar Vista High School, agreed to teach an evening class of adults on his own time.

Because of the interest and patriotism of D.A.R. Good Citizen Joyce Macdonald, 40 adults in Imperial Beach, Calif., are learning and discussing the fallacies and dangers of the communistic system.

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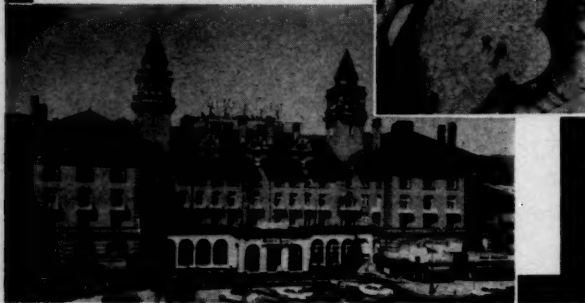
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## Wisconsin Lad and American History

(a True Incident)

By Ethel Roads Garrett,  
Mahantongo Chapter, Pottsville, Pa.

I was seated on a bench near a cannon in Battlefield Park on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, enjoying the view of the St. Lawrence, when an extrovert of a small boy edged towards me.

"Hello," he said in a friendly Rotarian way.

I responded, "Hello" and noticed that a couple, evidently the boy's parents, were busy with a camera, ignoring their young, garrulous son. "I'm from Wisconsin," announced the little lad. "My mama and papa are taking me to historical places. Last winter my papa told me stories of history. We've been all around, everywhere."

I expressed my admiration.

"My name's Bennie," he continued. "Yes, we've been everywhere—everywhere, Gettysburg, Valley Forge. Have you been everywhere?"

"No, I haven't."

"Now that's too bad," Bennie shook his head. "Do you know what?"

"No. What?"

Bennie pointed with a dramatic gesture, "There—over there is where the man waited with a lantern to wave to Paul Revere. And here is where the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought." Bennie waved his hands around, including the tableland.

I raised my eyebrows, "Are you sure? Are you quite sure you're correct?"

"Oh yes, I know," with masculine assurance. "You see my papa told me history stories and you see I know."

"I thought this was Battlefield Park on the Plains of Abraham," I said, "Quebec City is right here, you know, and there flows the St. Lawrence."

Bennie chose to ignore my words. He was not interested in feminine twittings.

"Now about the Boston Tea Party," he continued. "They threw boxes of tea into the ocean." He leaned down, hoisted imaginary boxes on his shoulders, getting red-faced from the strenuous exertion, and cast them overboard into an imaginary Massachusetts Bay. He worked hard as he helped the imaginary Colonists. Heave-ho! Heave-ho!

"That's what they did right here," he explained. "Tossed the tea overboard just like I showed you."

"But I don't see any Massachusetts Bay," I objected. "In fact, I don't believe we're near Boston."

Bennie regarded me with superior scorn. Had he been older he would have said in masculine amusement, "These women think they know everything. Hah!"

I rose. It was time to return to the Chateau to meet my friends. "Well, thank you for telling me about Bunker Hill and the Boston Tea Party. I still think, however, that I'm up here on the Plains of Abraham."

"No, no," Bennie shook his head in a patronizing masculine way. Then he smiled at the "little woman who didn't understand."

"Thank you again." I could hardly keep from laughing.

"You're quite welcome. Goodbye. You know it's a good thing you met me." His brown eyes were very serious. "Now you know."

I walked away. When I looked back I saw Young America was again hoisting heavy boxes of tea on his shoulder and casting them with gusto and fervor into the sea. Eight boxes he hove overboard. I counted.

What a fine Colonial patriot here in Quebec City!

## THE D.A.R. MAGAZINE is the SOCIETY'S OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

### IT STANDS

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### Delaware's Motion Picture Chairman Speaks

January 12, 1961

To D.A.R. Regents and Motion  
Picture Chairmen:

In the February 1960 issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Doris Pike White, President General, N. S. D. A. R. pleads: "As we read about great Americans, their high ideals and objectives, may we be inspired to work for a continuation of these high ideals and principles and rededicate ourselves to the service of our country."

May each of us accept the challenge wholeheartedly. This means that we must not only practice high thinking, gracious speaking, and just dealing ourselves, but we must remove from our environment agencies that are prone to defeat these ideals. We must not sit idly by while uncensored moving pictures damage the minds and morals of the youth of our country, which is far more serious than damage to their physical bodies. Every effort must be made to keep teenagers in the right path or they will choose the wrong one.

Let us consider the influences that

are playing upon the thinking of our young people—the murder, intrigue, and false teaching that are the diet on many TV and movie screens. One cannot see a program of this kind without being affected by it. Its insidious influence permeate the subconscious mind and come to the surface of the conscious mind when one least expects them. This subtle invasion of the subconscious mind is responsible for many of the teenage problems that have caused distress and tragedy in so many families.

Therefore, this year may I urge our Motion Picture Chairmen to work faithfully in carrying out the duties of this phase of D.A.R. service.

To help guide our youth I trust that each D.A.R. Chapter will place a Motion Picture Review in two local school libraries at least. This helpful magazine is issued monthly by the D.A.R. Motion Picture Committee for the modest price of 50 cents.

May all of us do our part to alleviate the dangers facing our beloved country, both from within and without, by condemning motion pictures that are a part of a creeping corrup-

tion that stains almost every area of American life.

In order to do this, please write to your Congressmen and Senators to fix the responsibility on the networks for balanced programs based on the rating; or, if this cannot be done by the networks, insist that the Government itself provide a channel for decent, intelligent entertainment.

May we praise and recommend pictures that reveal the best aspects of our historical and cultural heritage.

Very sincerely,

Lurah C. Taylor

(Mrs. Rex A. Taylor)

Delaware State Chairman  
of Motion Pictures

### Andrew Jackson's Birthplace

Andrew Jackson's birthplace, pictured in a sketch on page 287 of the April Magazine, was in Wax Hall, North Carolina. William Henry Milburn, author of *Explorers of the Mississippi Valley*, from which the picture was taken, was born on Maryland's Eastern Shore in 1823. He was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman and was chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1845 and again in 1855 and of the Senate in 1893. He died in New York in 1902, totally blind.

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### America's Fight for God-Given Rights (Continued from Page 384)

d. Insist on a reduction of the national debt.

e. Insist on reduction of foreign aid.

f. Oppose Federal Government getting any control of our public schools.

g. Oppose any other legislation contrary to our historic principles of government.

h. Insist that your children or grandchildren not be indoctrinated with one-worldism or other alien ideologies in the public schools.

i. Insist that your children and grandchildren be taught the true history of America and the God-given rights of man.

### Patrick Henry—the Man (Continued from Page 376)

He was very infirm and arose with difficulty; but standing erect, his eyes beaming with almost supernatural light and in a voice that rang clear and fell distinctly upon the ears of thousands, addressed them. The Virginia Assembly, in its late proceedings, had filled him with apprehension and alarm and placed thorns under his pillow, said he, and proceeded with his address. When he had finished friends took him in their arms and bore him to a room. Dr. John Rice, who relates the story, said, "The sun has set in all its glory."

Patrick Henry died in full faith.

"Oh, how wretched should I be at this moment," he said, "if I had not made peace with God."

Gen. Henry ("Light Horse Harry") Lee, father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, a lifelong friend, while seated at a public dinner, heard the sad news, and, calling for a scrap of paper, composed a beautiful eulogy on the Demosthenes of modern Liberty,

commencing with the celebrated quotation from Shakespeare—

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night,  
And with them scourge the bad revolting stars,  
That have consented unto Henry's death.

In the Rare Book room of the Virginia Historical Society may be seen the Thomas Sully portrait of Patrick Henry and the spectacles so familiarly seen resting on his forehead.

The garden walk at *Red Hill* leads to his grave. Here two oblong slabs of marble bear the inscriptions:

To the memory of Dorothea Henry wife of Patrick Henry, born 1755, died Feb. 14, 1831.

To Patrick Henry, born May 29, 1736, died June 6, 1799, his fame his best epitaph. Age 63.

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### Interior Department Transmits Boston National Historic Sites Commission Final Report to Congress

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announces that he has sent to Congress the final report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, recommending a program of preservation and renewal of the most important of the Colonial and Revolutionary historic sites of national significance in and near Boston, Mass.

Sites listed by the Commission include the Boston Town House (or Old State House), Faneuil Hall, the North Square area (including several buildings, such as the Paul Revere House), Old North Church, Bunker Hill Monument, Dorchester Heights, and the Shirley-Eustis House.

The Commission's report, authorized by Public Law 75 in the 84th Congress, consists of an inventory and analysis of historic properties and recommendations for programs, including cooperation from the Federal Government, to preserve and interpret these properties "in the public interest."

The Commission's two previous reports dealt with the extent of the Commission's task and the major problem in historical preservation represented by the Lexington-Concord Battle Road, which resulted in establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park, in the towns of Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, as a unit of the National Park System, in September 1959.

The final report recommends that "the City of Boston convey the Town House to the United States, without exchange of funds and that the Secretary of the Interior . . . designate and operate the building permanently as a national historic site." The report further recommends that "pursuant to the offer of the Shirley-Eustis House Association to donate Shirley Place or the Shirley-Eustis House . . . to the United States, the Secretary of the Interior . . . should accept the historic property and assume the major responsibility for its adequate rehabilitation and care."

For the remaining well-known historic sites in downtown Boston, including Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere House, Moses Pierce—Hichborn House, Mariners House, certain city land in North Square area, Old North Church and Ebenezer Clough House, and certain city land adjacent to Old North Church, the Commissioner's final report recommends that they form a group of Boston national historic sites in non-Federal ownership. While title would be vested in private or local government hands, agreements could be made with the Secretary of the Interior for the National Park Service to cooperate in an advisory capacity in preserving the sites.

The Commission's final report further recommends that the title to Dorchester Heights and Bunker Hill Battlefield and Monument also remain in the hands of the local governments and calls for a similar cooperative agreement to be executed with a State agency for the preservation of the Bunker Hill property. Such an agreement already exists in the case of Dorchester Heights, and the Commission proposes that its terms be strengthened to insure better preservation.

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### With the Chapters

*(Continued from Page 406)*

about 300 members. It is studying various phases of the curriculum and the books to be used in education of children in Montgomery County.

At the March meeting, Mrs. Frank Heller, National Flag Chairman, gave an interesting and informative talk on the history of the early Flags of the United States, the Flag Code, correct and incorrect procedures in flying our Flag, and how to destroy a worn-out banner. A Flag of the United States, given by Mrs. George Adair, a recent regent of Col. Tench Tilghman Chapter, was presented to Boy Scout Troop No. 766 of Silver Spring, Md.

A National Defense luncheon and meeting at Olney Inn in July 1960 was attended by guests from other Montgomery County chapters, including the Frederick Chapter. Mrs. Evan A. Condon, our National Defense chairman, secured Robert Goldsborough, a member of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, as speaker.

Rockville Radio Station WINX accepted for broadcasting during American History Month (February) the spot announcements sent to chapter regents for that purpose.

A subscription to our D.A.R. Magazine and six copies of American Heritage and National Geographic Magazines were presented to Gaithersburg School, and one set of books was donated to Freedom House for distribution to satellite European countries.

Contributions totaling \$75.00 were made to our D.A.R. schools, and 98 pounds of salable materials sent to the Crossnore School store.

When our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, entertained at the recital given by Eileen Farrell at Constitution Hall on October 30, 1960, our regent, Mrs. Henry McCoy Sims, was one of the guests. After the recital the guests entertained Mrs. White at dinner.—Mrs. Edwin Bateman Morris.

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## A D.A.R. Room Is Reborn

(Continued from Page 396)

ful chairs were priced at \$17.50 each. Some years later, Sheraton chairs were added from those used on the stage of the old Continental Hall to bring the comfortable seating accommodation to its present number of 100.

Another item unearthed in looking through old records regarding the building of Continental Hall refers to the small roof garden that was envisioned for the roof of the memorial portico upon which the Banquet Hall opens. The plan proceeded to the point at which steps were built for the center window leading to the proposed roof garden, but no reference was thereafter found that indicated any degree of completion or subsequent use of this roof garden. In 1949 removal of the steps themselves was authorized.

The planning for this work of redecoration was done by the Buildings and Grounds Committee, one of the Administrative Committees of the D.A.R. It has the responsibility for the care, repair, maintenance, and improvement of the property of the National Society. Since 1956 the Committee Chairman has been Mrs. George C. Hartman.

Daughters everywhere can take great pride in the fact that now this magnificent Banquet Hall, which for so many years has been so unexciting and colorless, has emerged as a beautiful room of great dignity and authentic charm. The lovely, gentle colors of the blue walls and the striking and contrasting reds in the fabrics, with the soft whites of the draperies and ceiling, reflect the beloved sentiment of a true D.A.R. room.



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[ 444 ]

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### Magazine Chairmen

If you wish to have a complete list of subscribers in your chapter, please send a list of your members with their addresses (chapter year books may be used) to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The staff will note the date of expiration of the ones that are subscribers. NOW is the time to send in your list—checking can be done for you during the summer months ONLY. September is too late to send them.

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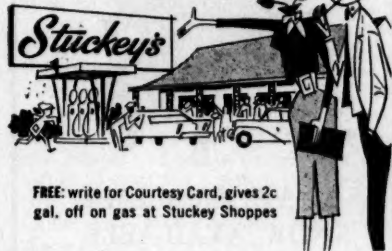
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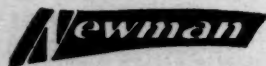
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### State Activities

(Continued from Page 402)

Chapter, Mrs. Robert T. Helvey,  
State Librarian, extended an invita-  
tion to meet in Sheridan, September  
20-22, 1961, when Mrs. Ashmead  
White, President General, N.S.  
D.A.R., will be the distinguished  
guest.

Sincere thanks were extended to  
Mrs. Briggs, Medicine Wheel Chap-  
ter regent; the General Chairman,  
Mrs. Lloyd Krause, and the members  
of Medicine Wheel Chapter for their  
gracious hospitality. At the close of  
the Conference all members joined  
hands and sang a farewell *Blest Be  
the Tie That Binds*. With the bene-  
diction by the State Chaplain and  
the retiring of the Colors, the State  
Regent declared the Forty-fifth Wyo-  
ming State Conference adjourned.—  
Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, State  
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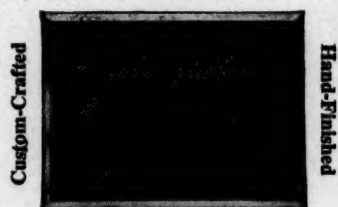


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Please include your address in the  
body of all letters.

**Historic Missions of  
El Paso Valley, Texas**

(Continued from Page 385)

Mexico and so remained until 1693. This was the true beginning of what is now Texas. The church built here was a presidio chapel. The chapel has been greatly damaged by fire and water and priceless records destroyed, but members of the congregation immediately began its restoration. The November census of 1684 shows that San Elizario had a population of 354. San Elizario was the first county seat of El Paso County.

The old church here has seen many historic events. In 1807 Lt. Zebulon Pike visited San Elizario and was entertained in an elegant manner. He was impressed by the number of soldiers here at that time and by the number of Apaches he saw standing around the church. He was among the first of many American explorers and officers to visit the village. It was also the site of the bitter struggle in 1877 known as the Salt War, famous in El Paso County history.

Also in the El Paso Valley, but across the Rio Grande in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, is the ancient mission of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe. It is one of the oldest in North America, built over 100 years before the California missions were established.

In 1659, Father Garcia, a Franciscan priest, according to the church records, brought 10 Indian families to Juarez (then called El Paso del Norte) from New Mexico to help him Christianize the Mansos and Sumanas Indians who were living here. A little church was built of branches and mud. The cornerstone of a permanent church was laid in 1662 and was dedicated in 1668 to Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe. Erection of this church was the beginning of the present city of Juarez, Mexico. The account of the church's beginnings is to be found in the administration records of the old mission. The original entry was made in Father Garcia's own hand; a certified copy, made in 1663, is in the archives of the church.

The doors were constructed without nails or hinges. The devout kneel on the floor to worship. The adobe walls are 4 feet thick; the ceiling beams and pillars supporting them

are trunks of palm trees brought to Mexico from Spain. The Christian Indians carried them on their shoulders from the port of Vera Cruz to Juarez.

The architecture of all the missions is Spanish; all are built with thick adobe walls and beamed ceilings and have been in continuous use for more than 250 years.

Few churches in the world have more complete cycles of continuous history than these missions, which have looked down on three centuries of peaceful scenes, upon revolution and upon history in the making. Their walls have been ripped by shell and rifle fire; their sanctuaries have given refuge to countless wanderers and to fugitives from savages; and their peaceful interiors have offered religious services for many races.

**Bibliography**

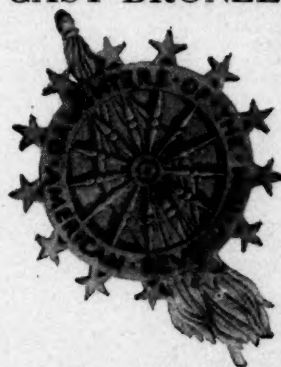
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El Paso Chamber of Commerce, *Miscellaneous Records*.

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District 7-3000

## D. A. R. MAGAZINE ADVERTISING NEWS

We're merry as the month of May, just bubbling over with joy, joy, joy left over from Congress when we shone like the sun in '61 giving the perfectly wonderful report made possible by all of you who supported our Magazine Advertising project during the past year.

But before we say more about that splendid Congress report, we do express our most sincere gratitude to the sponsoring States this month:

**OHIO**—Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, State Regent; Mrs. Robert D. Hansberger, State Chairman. \$1,562.50 including \$30 in cuts. Fort Industry Chapter first, \$200; Lakewood Chapter \$170; Cincinnati Chapter, \$150.

**VERMONT**—Miss Amy L. Perkins, State Regent; Mrs. Raymond C. Goss, State Chairman. \$1,065 including \$20 in cuts. Ethan Allen Chapter first, \$395, \$20 in cuts; Ann Story Chapter, \$182.50; Thomas Chittenden Chapter, \$120.

**MINNESOTA**—Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, State Regent; Mrs. Louis B. Falb, State Chairman. \$845. General Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter, first, \$207.25; Greysolon Du Luth Chapter, \$75; Mendota Chapter, \$50.63.

**VIRGINIA**—Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, State Regent; Mrs. Claude Norris, State Chairman. \$765 including \$40 in cuts. Jack Jouett Chapter first, \$140 and \$20 cuts; Sarah Constant Chapter, \$32.50. Many chapters participated in cooperative pages.

**COLORADO**—Mrs. Emeline W. Hughes, State Regent; Mrs. Joseph Walsh, State Chairman. \$545, and \$40 in cuts. Zebulon Pike Chapter, first, \$125; Arkansas Valley Chapter, \$102.50; Colorado Chapter, Denver Chapter, \$10 cut; and Peace Pipe Chapter each \$50 and each \$10 cut.

**MAINE**—Mrs. Harry M. Grover, State Regent; Mrs. Robert Crane, State Chairman. \$440.75 including \$20 cuts. Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, first, \$140.75; Koussinoc Chapter, \$49.12; Rebecca Emery Chapter, \$40.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Mrs. Thomas W. McConkey, State Regent; Mrs. Philip H. White, State Chairman. \$133, a \$3 mat. Molly Stark Chapter sent \$40, and Margery Sullivan Chapter, \$25 and the mat.

**DELAWARE**—Miss M. Catherine Downing, State Regent; Miss Anna E. Frazer, State Chairman. The nine chapters cooperated to place a \$100 space and \$10 cut.

Miscellaneous advertising amounts to \$1,832.70 including \$20 in cuts, making our grand total for this issue as this is written \$7,115.95 plus \$183 in cuts and mats.

Rays of the '61 sun shone brightest on these—I was going to say lucky prize-winners, but hard-working is a truer designation for them. On Wednesday afternoon of Congress Week, on the state of Constitution Hall, the following awards were presented with a feeling of unbounded gratitude: States with less than 1,000 members, first—Arizona; second Wyoming. 1,000 to 3,000 members, first—Oklahoma; second, Louisiana. 3,000 to 5,000 members, first—District of Columbia; second, Tennessee. 5,000 to 7,000 members, first, Florida; second, Massachusetts. Over 7,000 members, first, Pennsylvania; second, Illinois. Chapter prizes went to La Puerta de Oro Chapter, California, first; Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, second; Continental Dames Chapter, District of Columbia, third. California won the prize for the State with the greatest number of Chapters having 100% participation. The combined efforts of members in 1,982 chapters, individuals, and State Societies gave us a thrilling total of \$63,913.00 for the year.

Our gain is an amazing \$11,026.76. Meeting the printer's deadline makes it impossible to list the historical advertising prize here, but they will be announced in the June-July News Article.

Won't you please take time to read the report of this Committee in the Congress Proceedings? Limited space here prevents more detailed information. Let that report serve as an inspiration for the coming year, our last. This is count-down one, two, three. Our slogan for this year?

**"WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU IN '62"**

Justina B. (Mrs. George J.) Walz  
National Chairman

## WE ARE NOW DAR

A ruling of the Executive Committee, made on April 13, 1961, specifies:

That, in view of the fact that the letters DAR have now become synonymous in the eyes of the public with the name Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society eliminate the use of periods after each letter, and in the future write DAR, as well as in the letters NSDAR, in all of its correspondence and printing.

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